# The CARPENTER

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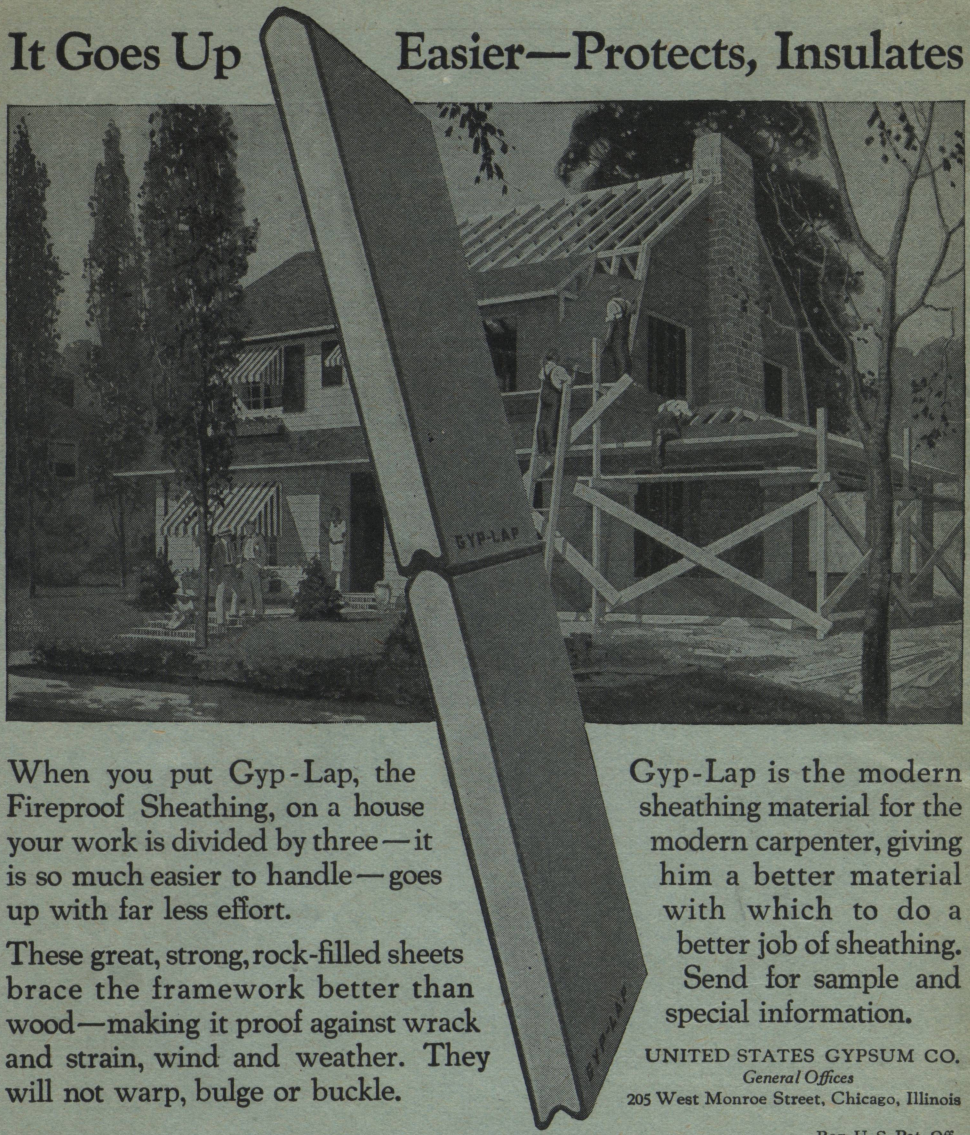
Volume XLVI, No. 6.

JUNE, 1926

# It Goes Up Easier—Protects, Insulates




When you put Gyp-Lap, the Fireproof Sheathing, on a house your work is divided by three—it is so much easier to handle—goes up with far less effort.

These great, strong, rock-filled sheets brace the framework better than wood—making it proof against wrack and strain, wind and weather. They will not warp, bulge or buckle.

Gyp-Lap is the modern sheathing material for the modern carpenter, giving him a better material with which to do a better job of sheathing. Send for sample and special information.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.
*General Offices*
205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

# GYP-LAP

## The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

***Mail this today!***

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyp-Lap.

Name.....

Address.....

# "THIS GUARANTEE INSURES QUALITY!"

**MANNING**
***Speed-grits* GUARANTEE**

If the quality of our product as delivered fails to reach the standard of any generally obtainable competing product, we will either replace it or issue credit up to the extent of its deficiency.

# HERE'S THE PROOF—

Detroit, Mich.
March 4, 1926.

Manning Abrasive Co.,Inc.
Troy, New York.

Dear sirs,

...I have given DURUNDUM a thorough test, not only on its own merits, but in comparison with paper I have been using exclusively and I find it cuts faster and deeper, resulting in a smoother surface, which means the elimination of a lot of hand-scraping. I noticed also that your paper does not tear at the ends when the sanding drum is depressed to obtain a deeper cut on either side...

Yours very truly

(Signed) R. C. Sands

13631 Cheyenne Ave.

***Speed-grits*** GARNET and DURUNDUM Floor Surfacing Papers offer the greatest production.

*Send the coupon for further information.*

**MANNING ABRASIVE COMPANY, INC.**

P. O. Drawer 74. Troy, New York.

**Manning Abrasive Co., Inc.**
**P. O. Drawer 74, Troy, N. Y.**

Gentlemen:
Send me information on:

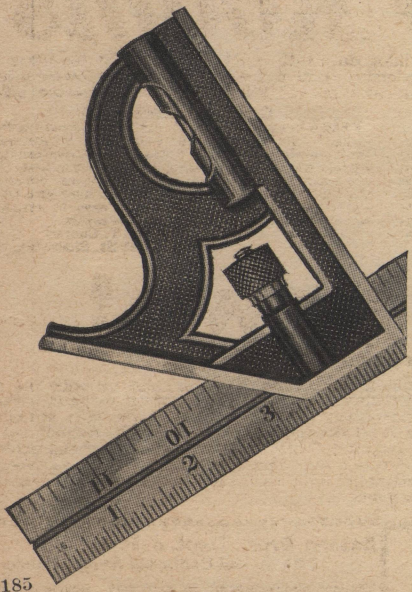
*Speed-grits* Garnet Paper
*Speed-grits* Durundum Paper

Signed .....

.....

.....

# "Just between friends



"While there are a lot of tools in my box that bear the name of L. S. Starrett—the boss of 'em all is the Starrett Combination Square No. 94."

It's literally seven tools in one: A marking gage, rule, square, miter, depth gage, height gage, plumb and level.

Deep, clean graduations in 8ths and 16ths on either side of the blade and sharp, distinct figures that are easy to read. Head clamps at any point on the blade. Made in 9 and 12 in. lengths.

Ask your dealer. Write us for copy of the 352 page illustrated Starrett Catalog No. 23 "E".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
*World's Greatest Toolmakers*
*Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled*
*Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy*
ATHOL, MASS.

9185

# Use Starrett Tools

**BULLDOG PIPELESS FURNACE**

# 2½ Tons *Heats 5 Rooms*

"There is no heater to compare with Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and a bath."—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass. That's what the Bulldog does with coal! Now read, in the letter of Mr. Redetzke, what it does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Why not cut down *your* fuel bills?

**Heats Home for 25c a Week**

"I can run my bulldog furnace for fourteen days in normal weather conditions *on the actual cost of fifty cents.*" So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe, is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings which I use for fuel."

**Heats Seven Rooms Instead of One!**

"Your letter received asking about the Bulldog furnace. We have had ours in about six weeks and so far it does all Babson Bros. claim for it. We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second, and it heats them fine. We find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."—J. B. Smith, 19 Elm St., Somerville, N. J.

**Cuts Coal Bills in Half**

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather."

Jess T. Conrad,
1211 W. Arch St. Shamokin, Pa.

# No Money Down!

***Comes Completely Erected. You Install It Yourself.***

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection.* Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't* miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! *Install a Bulldog Furnace.* It comes to you completely erected—goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! In fact, H. B. Keater, of Libertyville, N. Y., says he installed his Bulldog in 28 minutes! *Don't* put up with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost *any* kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

## Send *for* Free Book

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book TODAY!

**BABSON BROS.,** 19th St. and California Ave. Dept. A-169 Chicago, Ill.

**Babson Bros., Dept. A-169**
**19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

## Why do carpenters like

# Millers Falls Spiral Ratchet Screw Drivers

## so well?

Here are 5 reasons:

1. Beautiful appearance; a tool any man will be proud to add to his kit, at home or on the job.

2. Ease of operation; free working spiral; practically noiseless.

3. Superior shifting arrangement. To drive a screw, turn to the right; to draw a screw, turn to the left. Set shifter at 0 for action as a rigid screw driver. Set lock and it becomes ratchet screw driver.

4. Long life of good work. It has stood the test in the hardest service—as in automobile factories.

5. The better the tool, the better the work; the better the work, the better off the workman.

Have you tried it yet? Two styles, with and without Automatic Return; three sizes. Lots of good hardware dealers are ready to show them to you.

**MILLERS FALLS COMPANY**
**Millers Falls, Mass.**

28 Warren St.
New York

9 So. Clinton St.
Chicago

**MILLERS FALLS TOOLS**
SINCE 1868

# These Real Blue Prints and two Books SENT to Carpenters FREE

**Just mail the coupon below! Send no money!**

Every carpenter can get these real blue print plans and our book "How To Read Blue Prints" without sending us a penny. Just send the coupon. Lots of valuable and interesting information—all *free*. Yes, and we'll send along another book on building; it tells why "the big money goes to the man who *knows*." It explains the practical Chicago Tech. easy method of home-training for carpenters, and other men in the building trades. Learn how to get the jobs that pay most money or how to get into your own business as a carpenter contractor.

## Plan Reading—Estimating—Superintending, etc.

### Roof Framing—The Steel Square—Stair Framing, etc., Included

**Train at Home to MAKE MORE MONEY No Schooling Necessary**

Learn how to read plans, lay out work and run jobs. Your spare time is enough. Wherever you may be—whatever your job—we can help you quickly to fill a higher place and have a bigger income. Age does not matter. Previous school training is not needed. This is a practical course for practical men, prepared by practical instructors who have been through every branch of the building game themselves. You owe it to yourself to find out how to make more money.

### To Carpenters Living in or Near Chicago

Visit our Day or Evening School for Builders and see with your own eyes the work we do. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training *at home*. Same lessons—same blue prints—same practical instructors—same successful results.

**Get the Facts.** Find out how little time it takes to make more money—much more money—in building. Write today. The coupon brings all *Free*.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. 639, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Mail the Coupon—NOW

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. 639, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without obligation, Free and Postpaid, your two Books and Blue Prints for Carpenters. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

**(Please Write or Print Name Plainly)**

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

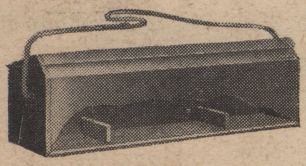
# *The* Kennedy
## "Carpenter's Tote Box"

**Durable**

**Easy to Carry**

**Handy to Use**

**Inexpensive**



K-32—32 x 8 x 10¼

*The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters*

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

In it you can carry to any place on the job all the tools you need —and when you have it in the tool house at night, you can lock it with a padlock.

***The very low price is within reach of every carpenter.*** See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

KENNEDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

201 TYLER STREET · VAN WERT, OHIO

Trade Mark

**Kennedy Kits**

*Made of Metal*

"AN ALL-STEEL KIT FOR EVERY NEED"

# Cornell Wood Board

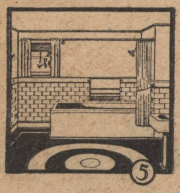
## *Sell Cornell for these purposes*

1 In new homes for walls and ceilings.

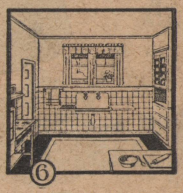
2 In old homes over cracking plaster.

3 Lining basements; to make them warmer and cleaner.

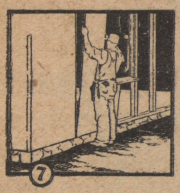
4 Lining attics; to make them warmer and cleaner.




5 For bathrooms, Cornell Tile Board is inexpensive; looks like real tile.




6 In kitchens; makes them spotless white and hygienically clean.




7 For warmer houses, use Cornell *over* studding, and under metal lath.

8 For warmer rooms, put Cornell over studding and under wood lath.

Cornell, the all-wood wood-board, is a quality product, made to give satisfaction —and does it.

Cornell Tile Board is the finest board we know how to make. Deep, sharp markings in four sizes.

Super-Cornell is extra thick, and serves perfectly where greater rigidity is required.

CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS CO.
190 North State Street, Chicago

*You get a clean, true edge. No splitting or crumbling*

**Gypsolite is 6 Ways Better:**
Greater strength; lighter weight; less breakage; better insulation; saws more easily; nails within ⅜ inch of the edge, if necessary, without breaking the core.

# This Tried and Better Wallboard

## Cuts as Clean and True as Pine

YOU save a lot of time in putting up Gypsolite, and have a finished job that does justice to your workmanship. No crumbled edges; no split core. Perfectly joined boards make a neat, tight job. Because of 20% lighter weight, you can save one-fifth of your strength per day. There is less breakage in handling to slow up the work, because Gypsolite is 25% stronger than other gypsum wallboards. Fireproof, and sound deadening, with real insulation value besides.

Your regular dealer can supply you in quantities; full ⅜ inch thick, 48 inches wide, in 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-foot lengths.

Use Gypsolite for more profits.

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM COMPANY, *Chicago*
Dept. 4, 111 W. Washington Street

*Strong, tough core filled with minute dead air cells. Nails without splitting.*

**GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD**

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM

*Gypsolite will not warp, crack, nor shrink. Less waste; no doing over.*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

# Hundreds Point to the Great FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacer as the Start of a Successful Business

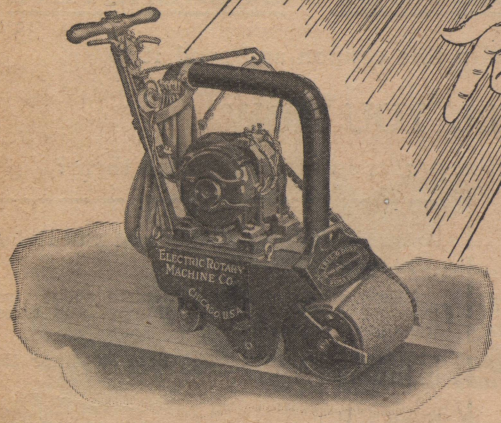
These fellows realized the tremendous profit-making possibilities in surfacing and resurfacing floors. With every new and old building a prospect the field is unlimited. With a few hundred dollars these men have built up $10,000 a year businesses.

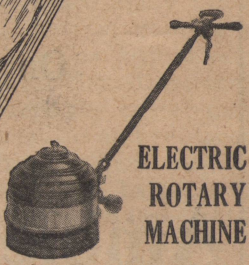
Every industry can point to a few phenomenal successes. But success in the floor surfacing business has not been confined to a few. Average earnings range from $25 to $40 a day—right from the start.

There never was a better piece of machinery for its job than the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacer. It collects all dust on the **forward** movement — sands right up to the baseboard — operates without vibration. Pressure of the drum is automatic and can be locked to any desired pressure.

Yes, the owners of these hands clipped the coupon and mailed it in. You can be sure they're glad they did too, for they're now making $5,000 to $10,000 a year from their own business—just as you can do.

Don't lose any more time in getting your share of these profits. Get the coupon in the mail box today. There's absolutely no obligation.



**ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE**

The Electric Rotary Machine can be used not only for sanding wood floors where an exceptionally high finish is desired but also for surfacing and polishing marble, terazzo, etc., also for scrubbing, etc. A different attachment for each operation.

**Electric Rotary Machine Company,**
**3835 W. Lake St., Chicago, U. S. A.**

☐ Please send me booklet "A Day's Work" giving full information about the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacer, and the complete money-making plan.

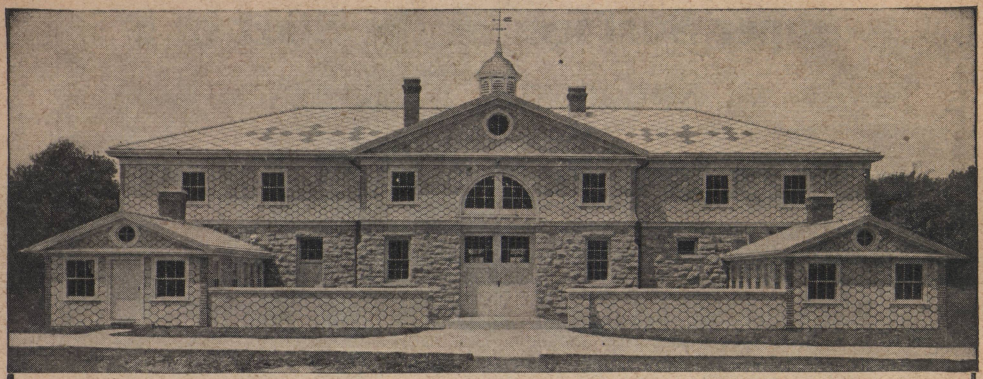
☐ Please send me General Booklet giving full information about the Electric Rotary Machine.

Name .....

Address .....

**ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE COMPANY**
**3835 W. Lake St., Chicago, Illinois**
*Branch Office — New York City*

# ASBESTOS CANNOT BURN



**A Physician's Garage in Newport, R. I., U. S. A. One of the first buildings in the United States to be covered on roof and sides with Ambler Asbestos Shingles, applied twenty years ago, and have not cost the owner 20 cents in all that time for repairs, and today are far better than when they were first applied. Can you beat this?**

## Low cost per year is the thing that counts.

## On this basis the most economical roofing material is

## FIREPROOF

# Ambler Asbestos Shingles

## FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF EVERLASTING

For full free information clip this coupon and send it to

## LET US TELL YOU HOW

Are you getting *your share* of the *profits* in *reroofing* with them?

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE &
SHEATHING

Ambler COMPANY Penna.

OR BRANCHES

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston, Mass. | Detroit, Mich. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Chicago, Ill. | New York, N. Y. |
| Cleveland, Ohio | Philadelphia, Penna. |
| Pittsburgh, Penna. | |

**Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Co., Ambler, Pa.**

Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

☐ Send your book "The Safe Roof for the Family."

Name .....

Street or R. D. .....

City ..... State .....

☐ Check here if you want a sample.

# SARGENT
## Tools & Hardware

SARGENT planes are beautiful tools—in design, materials, and fineness of construction and finish. But the beauty of them that's most appealing *is in the way they do their work.* Always smooth and clean cutting, with never a murmur. Never chattering, even when cutting tough or knotty wood.

Here are two of the many advantages you get in Sargent planes: 1, a cutter of finest chromium steel, tough, wear-resisting, edge-holding. 2, absolute rigidity when the cutter is in place.

Of course, there are many other points that will interest you. The simplicity and ease of adjustment in the Sargent Auto-Set, illustrated in use above. Here the cutter may be removed, sharpened and replaced without changing original adjustment. The "feel" and balance of that good old favorite—Sargent 414, shown below. The strength, lastingness and economy of every single plane in the Sargent line.

## *The beauty of Sargent planes is not in their looks alone*

See Sargent planes and squares at your dealer's. Don't overlook Sargent framing squares if you value tools that save time and fussing. These are the most helpful squares ever devised. They do all your figuring for you. See them, and mail us the coupon *now* for free descriptive booklets.

*Sargent Adjustable Iron Bench Plane No. 414*

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

No. **185**

Goodell-Pratt Automatic Drill Price—including 8 drills **$2.75**

# Hard wood soft wood . . . plaster

## All look alike to this good drill

CLEAN drilling—that doesn't split, crush or crack. Quick drilling, too. You push—the automatic twist and spring return do the rest.

Eight drills—from 1-16″ to 11-16″, each in its private compartment in the handle. Just turn the handle cap until the size you want appears at the little top hole. No excuse for drills getting lost or mislaid.

You'll find use for this handy tool every minute you're on the job.

The Goodell-Pratt Automatic Drill is sold by good hardware stores. If you don't find it easily, tell us. We'll put you in touch with a store conveniently near you.

**Goodell-Pratt Company, Greenfield, Mass., U. S. A.**

*Toolsmiths*

Drill is 10″ long. Weighs only 8 ounces. Nickel-plated and highly polished. Eight drills included in the price, $2.75.

* * *

**You want this Book FREE to carpenters**

*It shows the Famous 1500 tools made by Goodell-Pratt, including those especially made for carpenters. This book is free to carpenters. Write for your copy TODAY.*

# GOODELL-PRATT

## 1500 GOOD TOOLS

# Never Delayed by Loose Head or Broken Handle

By preventing broken handles or the head coming off, Estwing UNBREAKABLE Hammers soon pay for themselves. Every phase of their design from double strength claws to leather grip was planned to meet the needs of the practical carpenter who gives his hammers hard usage every day. They have the "FIRST and ONLY Handle strong enough for all jobs and lightest for its strength."

## Free Replacement GUARANTEE

We guarantee by free replacement that the thin, light, tempered-steel handle and sole leather grip will never break or loosen. Edge, face and claws have no superior.

This shows how the "Lifetime" unbreakable Estwing grip is made. Sole leather washers are forced and riveted onto the thin, light, tempered steel shank. A non-conductor of electricity, heat and cold.

**The Most Comfortable Leather Grip**

Shaped for and clings to the hand. Non-breakable. Prevents the palm from getting sore or cold.

# ESTWING UNBREAKABLE HAMMER

Estwing Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

Please send me the tools checked below. I enclose $_____ or will pay the postman when the tools are delivered. If these tools are not satisfactory they may be returned and my money refunded.

- ☐ Curved claw hammer, 16 oz. $2.00
- ☐ " " " 20 oz. $2.25
- ☐ Straight claw hammer, 16 oz. $2.00
- ☐ " " " 20 oz. $2.25
- ☐ Half Hatchet $2.25
- ☐ Utilax $2.25
- ☐ Scouting Ax $2.00

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____

My Dealer's Name_____

*Enclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage.*

# Matchless

## SCREW DRIVERS

**ARE GOOD CLEAR THRU**

The blades are wonderfully strong and "springy."

The handles won't split or loosen.

Points won't bend or break.

A written guarantee for one year with every tool

**Ask Your Dealer For Them**

Driving 8 Inch Through Four Inch Hardwood Timber

**Cuts Were Made From Actual Photographs**

6 Inch Size Supporting Man's weight

**A Set of These Extra Good Drivers in Your Kit Will Last for Years and Save Time and Money.**

**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER**

White your name and address on the margin and send us this adv. with $1.00 (stamps or currency). We'll send post paid a set of three drivers—one 6 inch, one 4 inch, and one 2½ inch, also FREE one Matchless Pocket Screwdriver. Total value $1.50.

**The Bridgeport Hdwe. Mfg. Corp.**
**Bridgeport, Conn.**

# New Sales Helps for Oak Flooring

One of the most attractively illustrated booklets on oak flooring is now ready for distribution among prospective home-builders.

It tells the whole story of Perfection Brand Oak Flooring. You will find it of immense help in making sales.

We also have some very successful envelope stuffers for general distribution that we are supplying free.

Write today for these selling helps and full information about Perfection Brand Oak Flooring.

**ARKANSAS OAK FLOORING CO.**
**Pine Bluff, Arkansas**

# Vari-tone Strip-shingles

## Create More Roofing Jobs For You

TALK to your building supply dealer about Ruberoid Vari-tone Octab Strip-shingles. Examine them and *see* why they are business builders for you.

These shingles are octangular in design, extra heavy in weight, massive in appearance and provide 50% more headlap protection than the usual strip-shingle.

The top surfacing of natural slate granules is beautifully and scientifically blended to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. This makes Vari-tone Octabs particularly popular for use on summer homes, clubs, etc.

Before you do your next roofing job, be sure to see samples. The sales features of Vari-tone Octabs will appeal to both you and your customers.

Use the coupon.

**The RUBEROID Co.**

**Chicago** **New York** **Boston**

*There is but one Ruberoid*
*Look for the Man on the Label*

The RUBEROID Co. Carpenter
95 Madison Ave., New York City

Gentlemen: Kindly send me samples and full information regarding Vari-tone Strip-shingles.

Name _____

Address _____

# *for* WALLS OF SUMMER HOMES

# SUMMER

It's time to think of summer resort and summer home business—in your district. Those cottages on the near-by lake or river will need remodeling—reroofing. Many new ones will be built. And right here is a profitable market for Beaver Fibre and Plaster Wall Boards—through which hundreds of carpenters each year make a tidy profit.

Beaver Wall Board is the ideal material for finishing up the summer camp—cottage, shack or home. Easily transported. Quickly applied. Low in cost. Nothing else compares with it. Why not get after this business early? Go over the near-by resort grounds. Check up the owners. Get in touch with them. Land this profitable business. If you need help or suggestions, write our

# BEAVER WALL BOARDS

# *for* ROOFS OF SUMMER HOMES

# PROFITS

Free Plan Service and Advertising departments. We will give you practical suggestions and work with you preparing letters or other promotion you can use.

Also remember the roofs. Many summer homes can be made more fire-safe, beautiful and livable by the use of the right kind of roofing. And there is no finer prepared roofing nor a greater variety of designs than in the Beaver Vulcanized Roofing line, asphalt slate surfaced shingles and rolls.

If this suggestion for summer profits interests you, write at once. You ought to get busy without delay.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., INC.
Dept. 1706, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

# BEAVER VULCANITE ROOFING

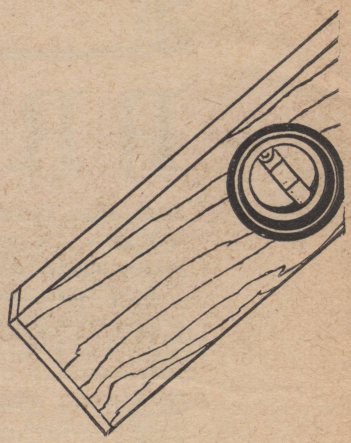
# STANLEY

# Wood Plumbs and Levels

MOST carpenters want a light level that can be handled readily and with ease. You will find every requirement met in Stanley Wood Levels.

They are made of cherry wood and have an unusually fine hand-rubbed finish. Each level is provided with four "proved" glasses —2 single plumbs and one double level—and the "hand-y" grip feature. All glasses are adjustable.

As in the case of Stanley planes and bit braces, you will find the Stanley line of levels complete—a tool for every need.



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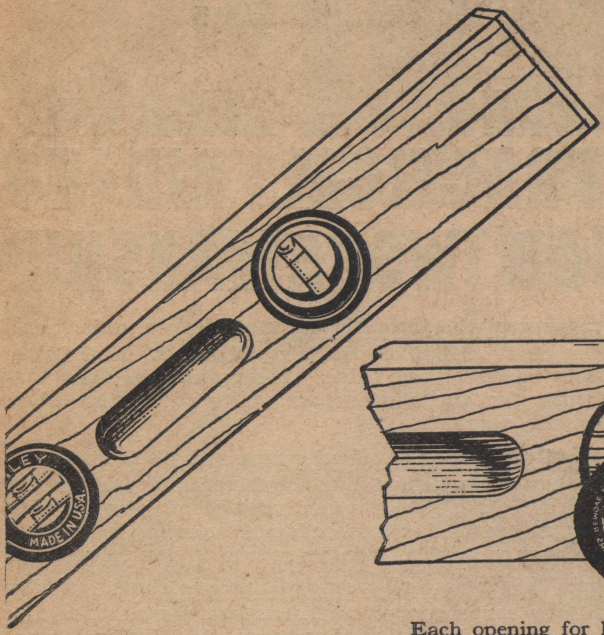


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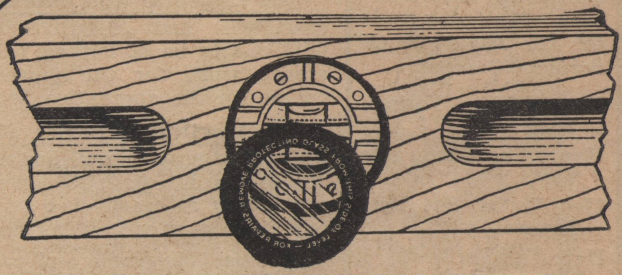

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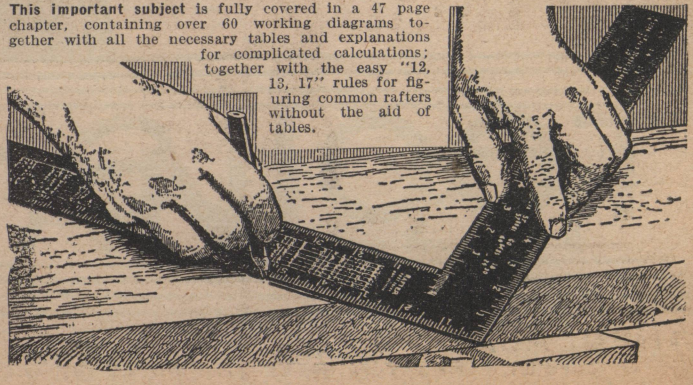

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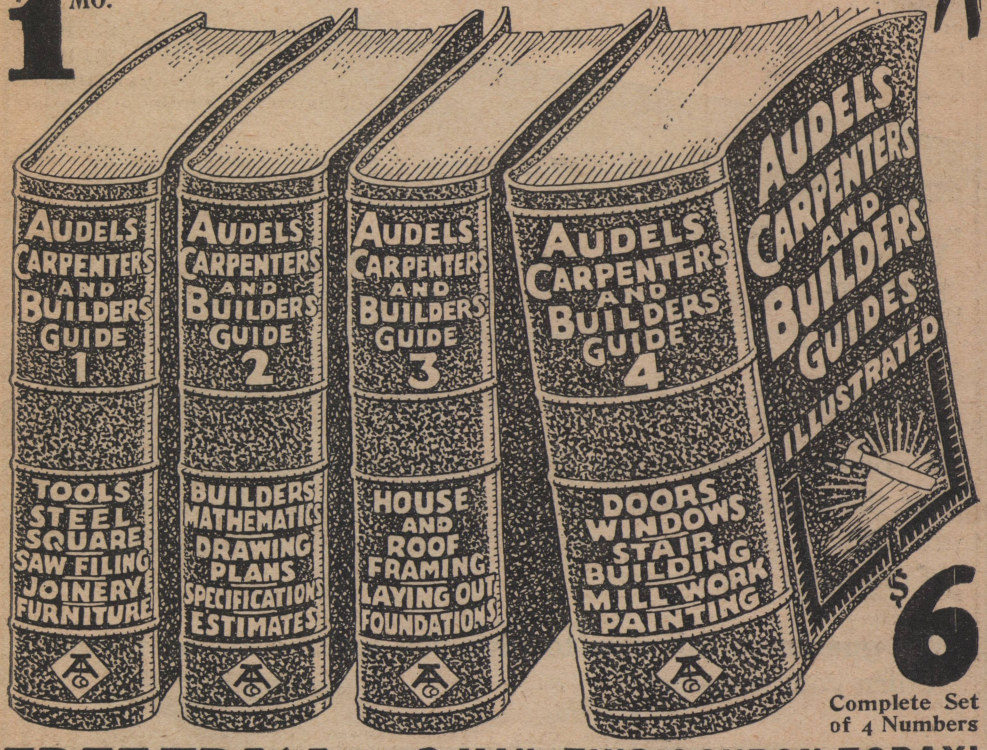
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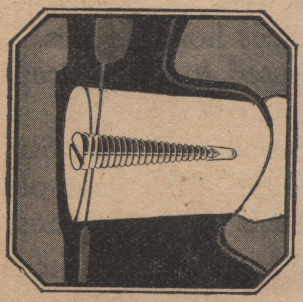

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Fred. Norman, *Secretary,*
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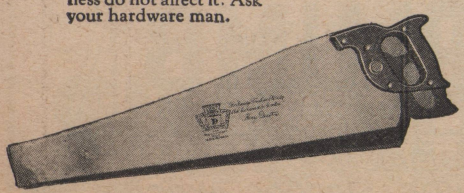

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## *Grit*

*Tired? Of course you're tired—who isn't?*
*But there's plenty of go in you yet,*
*Plenty of strength though the day is long,*
*Plenty of tune in your voice for a song,*
*Plenty of right though there may be wrong.*
*You'll find what you're out to get.*

*Happy? Of course you're happy; who isn't—*
*Who is doing his best all the while?*
*Failure you're bound to meet some time—*
*A long rough road and a good stiff climb;*
*But all the way through you'll find life "prime"*
*If you never forget to smile.*

*—Selected.*

# ORGANIZED LABOR

AT a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Wilmington, Del., on February 18, 1926, President Green of the American Federation of Labor said:

"It is gratifying to observe the very great interest which people everywhere are taking in the work of Organized Labor. The aims, purposes and work of this great economic movement are being widely studied and carefully considered. All of this is welcomed by the friends of labor because they know the cause of the working people will be enhanced and promoted through understanding and through the support of sound public opinion. With this thought in mind I am glad to bring to you the message of Organized Labor and in doing so I realize I am speaking to a vast audience having within it many who are sympathetic and friendly and others who are seeking for knowledge and truth. The great cause of Organized Labor lays no claim to Divine origin. It is a great human institution which has grown and developed out of the needs of working men and women for mutual protection and social advancement. From its inception it has had a varied experience. Sometimes it has met with temporary reverses and sometimes it has made most rapid and substantial progress but always its work has been characterized by steady advancement and measured success.

"This great human movement, representing the passionate desire of working people for the enjoyment of high standards of life and living, does not claim perfection or infallibility. It may have made mistakes, both in policies and activities. Figuratively speaking it has stumbled and fallen but after each fall it has arisen and standing erect it has pressed forward in the face of opposition and persecution. Mistakes which Organized Labor has made have been mistakes of the head and not of the heart. This sort of experience is not surprising when we take into consideration the fact that organizations of labor have fought and struggled and sacrificed from the beginning until now. Even in this enlightened period of human history there are places in the United States where the workers are not permitted to exercise the right to organize into trade unions. Working people who live in these sections must win the right to organize through industrial struggle and industrial sacrifice. It is to overcome just such situations as this that Organized Labor seeks, through understanding and education, to bring about a complete recognition of the right of the workers to organize.

"The development of trade unionism is a simple process. It represents the mobilized, economic power of working men and women. Through organization the workers concentrate their efforts and move collectively. They speak collectively and in this way they give expression to their deliberate judgment and opinion. They succeed in accomplishing many things for themselves which the individual cannot hope to accomplish for himself. Organization among working men and women is a rational, natural, logical process. It has grown and increased in power and influence and through its operation has brought many blessings and benefits to the membership who compose it. Ever since the spark of life and hope was generated in the hearts and minds of working men and women they have pressed forward toward the realization of better living conditions and a better life. Education and understanding have made them conscious of their rights. They have found from experience that these rights can only be acquired and enjoyed through united, intelligent action.

"The formation of trade unions brought on a clash between the workers and their employers. The men who originally were bold enough to associate themselves together were discharged from employment, were frequently compelled to leave the communities in which they lived and in many instances, because of the blacklist which followed them, they were forced to change their names in order to secure employment in other fields. This was an inhuman and cruel policy pursued by employers who assumed the position that they not only controlled the material factors in industry but the human factors, as well. It was this mistaken policy, inaugurated and pursued by many hostile employers which caused many bitter industrial conflicts, many strikes and much suffering in various communities.

"When the workers first began to associate themselves into trade unions many employers and many other misguided and misinformed people looked upon this organized movement with feelings of apprehension. They pretended to believe it was a destructive force and asserted it should be opposed and destroyed. The opposition of many employers was based upon selfish reasons. They knew that the organization of their workers would be followed by a demand for collective bargaining, for the establishment of tolerable and humane conditions of employment and for the recognition of the right of the workers to have something to say about the terms and conditions of their employment. Opposition seems to have accentuated rather than retarded the growth and development of this great, humane movement. As the giant trees of the forest with their roots deep in the earth grow strong and erect despite wind and storm and stress the membership of Organized Labor, rooted and grounded in the faith of trade unionism, have become strong and influential in combatting the storm and stress of opposition which has assailed them.

"It is this Organized Labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, to which I attract your attention. It is not a movement which is now being formed but a movement which is not known and understood. In steady-going, orderly fashion it has been moving forward ever since its formation in 1881. From a handful of pioneer members it has grown until today the Organized Labor movement in America numbers approximately five million working men and women. Despised in the beginning it has earned and won public respect and public esteem. It is now permitted to exercise its wholesome influence in our industrial, political and social life. While Organized Labor has been forming and the men and women in industry have been banding together for mutual protection the movement itself has accomplished much in promoting the economic welfare of working men and women. The efforts of Organized Labor have not been confined exclusively to the economic field. It has rendered service to the nation. It has advocated and promoted social reform. It has succeeded in securing the passage of humane legislation in the different states and in the nation and it has furthered the cause of freedom, liberty and democracy.

"The American Federation of Labor has led in the advocacy and furtherance of compulsory education legislation and legislation dealing with child labor, workmen's compensation and other subjects of social justice. It has voiced its protest against the imposition of industrial injustice, not only upon the membership who compose the American Federation of Labor but upon defenseless non-union working men and women. It is the voice of American labor. Working men and women look to the American Federation of Labor for guidance and protection and many other groups of people, associated together in the furtherance of social, religious and humane undertakings seek the assistance and support of the American Federation of Labor. We give freely and fully our support to each and every worthy cause and we register our most vigorous opposition to every movement founded upon selfishness, error and wrong. The record and achievements of Organized Labor constitute a tribute to its effectiveness, its soundness and its strength. What has been accomplished and what has been achieved is convincing evidence of what we may further be able to do. We will accomplish many things and we will be able to do much more for the laboring people and for society at large as we grow in numbers, strength and influence. Our membership should be increased from five million members to ten or fifteen million members. More than that number of workers are eligible to membership in the Organized Labor movement. Those who are not members of Organized Labor should respond to our call and unite with their fellow workers who already belong so that the economic strength and economic influence of the Organized Labor movement of our country can be immeasurably increased. There is a place in the Organized Labor movement for every working man and woman. Their personal interests require them to join the Organized Labor movement. They can help themselves and they can be of great assistance to others through association, cooperation and service. I appeal to the heart and mind and conscience of every worker who may not be identified with our movement to come with us, to join with us.

"Work and serve with us and we will help you. It is the policy of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor to co-ordinate the Organized Labor units in all cities and towns so that through organized Central Bodies the working people may actively interest themselves in the civic, social and political affairs of the cities, the states and the nation. Organized Labor encourages home-owning, good citizenship and efficiency in workmanship. It advocates collective bargaining and demands that wage agreements shall be religiously observed by all parties to said agreements. It serves as a stabilizing force and as a protection against the operation of wasteful, destructive, manufacturing and producing processes. It may be impossible to establish an ideal relationship among these associated with industry but we can serve in promoting a practical, serviceable relationship which will redound to the benefit of the industry and the community as well. Through the instrumentality of Organized Labor substantial assistance can be given to employers and management in solving industrial problems, in the elimination of waste and in the establishment of industrial efficiency. Such an objective is worth striving for and such a purpose should be realized. It can only be brought about through public approval and universal support."

## CHILD LABOR

(By James Duncan, First Vice-President, A. F. of L.)

A FEW years ago when we were advocating that the children of our country should be in the playgrounds instead of in the factories, one of the most formidable men we met in Washington was United States Senator Beveridge, who told us that he did not believe one word of what we said about the exploitation of children in the southern states. Between sessions of the Congress Senator Beveridge went south and he found that not only what we had said was true, but that we had stated it too conservatively. When you drifted into those towns the first thing you saw was the spire of a church pointing toward heaven, thus indicating that they were moral in their inclinations. Senator Beveridge found that what we had said was short of the whole facts. Eighty-five per cent of the mounds and the little monuments they had around these churches, were the graves of little children who were not yet twelve years of age.

You know our child labor act which eventually became a law, was declared unconstitutional by a vote of five to four of the United States Supreme Court, and one of the five who so declared was an ex-President of the United States of America.

We not only need to have a constitutional enactment to prevent the employment of children in the factories and mills of our country, but we need to have some change made in the concept and make-up of the United States Supreme Court, whereby five men cannot declare an act of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President, to be unconstitutional.

In addition to the efforts we are making at the present time to get an anti-child labor law enacted by the Congress of our country, we are also trying, in connection with it and because of it, to have some reform made in the make-up of our United States Supreme Court. It has been suggested that in order to bring about such remedial legislation as we have in mind, it might be a good thing to do as they did in the British House of Commons recently in connection with the alleged House of Lords, that if the court decided against us the subject matter go back to the Congress of our country and if it was approved by a two-thirds vote it should become law, irrespective of our United States Supreme Court. I don't hold that view, I am not a lawyer and therefore am not bound by precedents.

Senator Clark, of Ohio, recommended an amendment that I think we are safe in following, that hereafter, in place of relying upon a two-thirds vote by Congress to turn down a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and if we get an amendment that an Act of Congress cannot be turned down by the Supreme Court of the United States unless by a vote of seven out of nine, we will be upon safe constitutional grounds and we will always get enough of the members of the Supreme Court to stand for those principles for which the American Federation of Labor is famous.

Now we are not looking for anything different in the other states than we have in the forward-looking states, we are looking to Congress for action, and we propose to follow it up by another bill or a reformation of the United States Supreme Court, or perhaps clean out the Supreme Court, as Abraham Lincoln did, and put another court in that will carry out the wishes and the will of the people of our country.

I say don't miss a chance, by means of this legislation, to let our kiddies go to the playground and enjoy the sunlight and fresh air in their early days, so that their bodies, when they become developed, will be the flower of citizenship in this or any other country.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

(By R. C. Gaskill, Atlantic City, N. J.)

DO you know that since the Supreme Court in 1922 declared the Child Labor Law unconstitutional, child labor in the factories, fields, and canneries has increased at an alarming rate?

Do you know that the increase in 11 cities is 57 per cent, in 14 cities 24 per cent, in 5 cities 100 per cent, while in others it has run up to 800 per cent?

Do you know that in Waterbury, Conn., nearly eight times as many children received work permits in 1923 as in 1922?

Do you know that in Manchester, N. H., more than five times as many children are at work as there were a year ago?

Do you know that working in the beet-fields makes the backs of little boys and girls crooked, and that in two Counties alone in Colorado there are 715 children under 6 years of age and 1,400 between 6 and 16 at work in the fields from eight to ten hours a day for weeks at a time?

Do you know that in the anthracite mining district of Pennsylvania many children of 13 and 14 years of age have taken their places as full-time wage earners?

Do you know that the child mortality rates are distressingly high in this same district?

Do you know that in Louisiana in the oyster and shrimp canneries children of 8 and 10 and 12 are working from six o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night?

Do you know that in North Carolina boys may enter the mills at 12, and boys and girls between 14 and 16 may be employed eleven hours a day?

Do you know that in Georgia orphans or children of widowed mothers may work in factories at the age of 12 and may be worked sixty hours a week, and that after they are 14½ they may legally work all night?

If you do not know all these facts and figures—and they are only a drop in the bucket—it is about time you did.

If you have pity of heart and wisdom of spirit, help the children of the nation to escape from the toils of the exploiter.

If you wish to know more about conditions in factories, fields, mines, canneries, write to Miss Grace Abbott, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., from the reports of which the foregoing statistics were taken.

## OUR FARM

(By Louis Roettger, L. U. No. 101, Baltimore, Md.)

ON a recent visit to Florida I stopped off at Lakeland to see the Carpenters' Farm. What I had seen on the "Scot" farm in Hardee County made me most anxious to do so. This farm is taken care of by a Mr. Barton, who certainly is a wizard at orange culture.

We saw trees of various ages from three months old to fifty years old—varieties of every kind, I cannot remember the names of all the different ones. There were oranges, early and late vulentias, the pineapple orange, the grape fruit orange, the king orange, the navel orange, tangerines and grape fruit. To give an idea of the size of the trees

the fifty year old tree was 47 feet high, the greatest yield from this tree was 58 boxes of oranges.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Sanborn and Mr. White I had a motor trip from Wauchula to Lakeland, a distance of 40 miles. We went through Bowling Green, Fort Meade, and Bartow and finally reached Lakeland. The trip was through the most beautiful country I have ever seen. The weather was fine (this, too, on March 31st, when you know what happened to the rest of the country on that date). The air was scented with the perfume of orange blossoms from the miles of orange groves. Saw roses in full bloom on the way.

At Lakeland we were directed to the farm. We reached the place and drove in, met Brother A. Bliss, who has charge of the place. He took us all over and around the place, and I want to say the Brotherhood owes him a vote of thanks for the fine shape the place is in.

The farm contains 1,800 acres, 800 acres in groves, 49 trees to the acre, 120 acres in 1 year old trees, 80 acres in 2 year old trees, 120 acres in 7 year old trees, 60 acres in tangerines and some grape fruit. There is a large dwelling and big barn on the place, 6 tractors, 4 mules, 16 men work the farm. I think the Brotherhood made a good investment, and instead of putting up buildings to house worn out carpenters they had better plant trees, the income would install the old age pension system.

## TIMBER SHORTAGE

FORESTRY experts claim that this country is using up its timber four times as fast as it grows. It is claimed that fires and vandalism, waste and ignorance are to a great extent responsible for the state of affairs. Unless stringent economy is used a shortage will occur before a new crop matures.

The country's three-century-feast, which started when the Eastern forest range numbered some 681,000,000 acres and the Western wooded range 140,000,000, is likely, say those who know, to end in a famine.

The National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products, at a meeting in Washington, placed the present area of forest land in the United States at approximately 469,500,000 acres — a decrease of over 350,000,000 acres.

In a pamphlet just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on wood waste prevention, various methods of saving are set forth, and suggestions made for the protection of wood products much of which is now thrown aside as no good.

"More effective methods of manufacture and use of forest products hold out the best hope for immediate aid in the alleviation of the timber shortage," states the pamphlet. "Improvements can be made immediately on the basis of knowledge already available. Present wastes and losses are enormous. Present average practice in the manufacture and use of forest products is so far below present best practice that tremendous savings can be made at once. If present best practice and knowledge were put into effect to the fullest extent economically feasible, it is estimated that a saving of approximately two-ninths of the present drain on the forests could be accomplished." This would mean a saving of 10,000,000,000 cubic feet a year.

This estimate is based on economies already proved practicable. Research will make possible a still larger saving and "will help to bridge the gap between the exhaustion of virgin stumpage and the availability of new forests."

Proper treatment of logs to prevent decay is another method of conserving the country's wood supply. For instance, there is the railroad track a mile long, which, as pointed out in the pamphlet, requires 2,640 wooden cross-ties in its construction. If a tie is used which rots every five years, then an extra supply of wood is needed to make the 528 ties required each year to keep the railroad track in order. Treated to prevent decay, ties last fifteen instead of five years, 176 treated ties doing the work of 528 untreated ties. "We have substituted for a process requiring forty or sixty years one requiring only a few hours, and have made one tree do the work of three."

Investigation shows that good material is often thrown away or used extravagantly by consumers far from market centers. In lumber camps huge,

sound logs are cut up for stove wood while broken branches lie on the ground and rot.

The purpose of the National Conference on the Utilization of Forest Products was to devise a plan for carryinv wood-using industries through to a period of increased supply. It was decided to disseminate on a large scale the knowledge of the best practice in wood utilization. Further research will be made into methods for lumber saving—methods not yet economically feasible, but capable of eventually becoming so. The government has maintained its own program of research in forest products for a number of years. The need for expansion is now recognized by forestry experts, and it is suggested that the research program should take in the whole national system of technical schools and private laboratories, the government laboratory functioning simply as a co-ordinating center.

## UNION CARPENTERS

"ORGANIZED LABOR," the official paper of the State and Building Trades Councils of California, published in San Francisco says in its issue under date of Saturday, February 13, 1926, that:

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, one of the largest and strongest labor organizations in the world, is truly representative of real Americanism.

The history of this great labor organization is closely interwoven with the history of the United States of America.

The famous "Boston Tea Party," the first decisive move to free this country from the British yoke, was staged by union carpenters, who boarded the British ship at Boston and threw the tea into the sea.

From that day to this, union carpenters have been working and fighting to preserve American ideals.

### Carpenters' Hall "Cradle of Liberty"

It was in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, in 1776, that the fathers of our country met and, with the aid of some union carpenters, drafted the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia today is known as the "Cradle of Liberty."

In the preservation of the nation that was born in that "Cradle of Liberty," union carpenters have fought and died in every righteous war waged by America.

### Must Be American Citizens

There is no place for any but American citizens in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

An applicant for membership in a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters must be an American, either by birth or through naturalization. That is one of the rules strictly enforced.

As a result of this rule, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is happily free from Bolsheviks, anarchists, agitators or parlor reds.

This great labor organization, with a membership of close to 500,000, is made up entirely of honest, loyal, law-abiding, patriotic citizens, who stand as an impregnable bulwark against the attacks of those who would destroy our nation.

### Great Humanitarians

Union carpenters have established an enviable reputation as humanitarians.

Everywhere throughout the country union carpenters have taken the lead in every great humanitarian movement.

This is especially true of the members of the Carpenters' Union in San Francisco.

### Carpenters Civic Leaders

Union carpenters of San Francisco have always taken a prominent part in all civic affairs.

There is not a civic, religious or fraternal organization in San Francisco but what has among its most prominent members union carpenters.

In every church in San Francisco union carpenters are among the most active members, contributing generously to the financial support of the church.

One of the best Mayors San Francisco ever had was a union carpenter. Union carpenters have been represented in every department of our city government and in our State Legislature. Their work as public officials has reflected credit upon themselves and their union organization.

Union carpenters are mostly men with families. Most of them own their homes. Our merchants say that union carpenters and their families are among their best customers and always pay their bills promptly.

### Stand for Industrial Peace

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters has always stood for industrial peace. The organization has never broken an agreement. It has kept faith with employers and the people of San Francisco.

The union carpenters of San Francisco have ever been ready and willing to lend a hand in every movement that had for its object the promotion of the welfare and progress and prosperity of San Francisco.

With all the resources at their command, the union carpenters have fought against every proposition detrimental to the welfare of San Francisco.

The same loyal, patriotic spirit that animated the union carpenters at the "Boston Tea Party," at the birth of our nation in the "Cradle of Liberty," and all down through the history of our nation, is very much in evidence today among the union carpenters of San Francisco, who are among our most desirable citizens.

## ECHOS OF SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE

THE San Francisco Call and Post, under date of Thursday, April 15, 1926, carries the story that squads of police were called to Twentieth Ave. and Pacheco St., San Francisco, where it was reported 100 union carpenters were parading in front of a number of houses being constructed by non-union carpenters. Three of our members were arrested, charged with assaulting a non-union man named Louis McDermott. When the case came up in court Lawyer Carroll, representing the union carpenters, drew from McDermott under cross-examination that he was a former convict from an Eastern penitentiary and that he "came to San Francisco to break up the strike."

Police Judge Joseph M. Golden said:

"Strikebreakers such as this man are thugs and ruffians. They should be tarred and feathered and driven out of town. The same treatment should be administered to the men who bring them into San Francisco.

"For the past year there has been a wave of robbery, policemen have been murdered and women and children have been attacked in San Francisco.

"I feel that this situation has been developed from bringing in undesirables —that such men as this complaining witness are the ones who have been creating the wave of crime.

"They are not real mechanics—only thugs and ruffians.

"In San Francisco and every other city in the United States, there is one only way in which working men can better their condition and that is by walking out. That is their right."

McDermott was ordered into custody on a charge of battery and held under $5,000.00 bond.

## NO SUBSTITUTE FOR UNIONISM

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE trade union is the only agency which workers have developed to serve their needs. It is the only agency which they control and consequently it is the only agency which they fully trust. In a conflict of opinions with management, only an independent agency can maintain the contention of wage earners. Whether in maintaining their rights or expressing their views on production problems or technical change, if workers are to make their contribution they must be free to contend for their position.

For example, trade unions helped scientific management to correct early mistakes by refusing to permit men and women to be treated as machinery. Scientific management learned it was necessary to understand human nature and to work with it instead of against it. Consent is necessary for co-operation

—co-operation implies volition, not passive non-resistance.

Obviously employe representation plans, drafted by management, are essentially different from trade unions. The trade union is a natural outgrowth from the experience and ideals of those concerned. It is the creation of workers, while the employe representation plan originates with another party, interested from another point of view.

It is very difficult for many to realize that co-operation is the antithesis of domination. Domination, whether through bolshevism, fascism or a company "union," does not beget co-operation.

Co-operation reflects a high level of human living and thinking.

The trade union movement "is not a laboratory where you may experiment with different theories and plans.

Trade unionism is a practical movement which holds fast to what it has secured and is going on to gain more and greater objectives.

I appreciate the tendency of the younger element to be impatient, but it must be remembered that youth has not experienced the conditions under which the older trade unionists had to work.

Nothing pleases the enemies of labor better than to see the family of labor torn asunder by dissension and hate.

All men and women who toil, regardless of creed, color or nationality, are eligible to the trade union movement.

Through the influence of organization the workers have made great progress along economic lines. Wages have been increased manifold. Intolerable employment conditions have been made humane. The long, exhausting hours of the work day have been reduced and the worker is permitted to spend more time with his family. He may enjoy the sunlight and the fresh air, away from the din and dusty clatter of mill, mine, workshop and factory. His hours of recreation enable him to read and study.

The educational facilities available make it possible for him to gather knowledge and learning. In the councils of his organization he finds association with his fellow men. He becomes a social factor and his interest in civic and political affairs is quickened and intensified. His mind becomes alert and his reasoning powers are awakened. He is a force in the community, a better citizen and a more efficient workman.

## SAMSON—POWER

THE Rev. W. A. Smart of Emory University, Georgia, preached a sermon recently to a congregation of coal operators and anti-union employers in the First Methodist Church of Birmingham, Ala., under the caption, "Samson" in the course of which he said:

"One of the most obvious sources of power which we now possess is the power of money. We are accustoming ourselves so rapidly to the present-day scales of wealth that we lose perspective, and fail to see how new and how nearly limitless it is. I read recently that the annual increase of wealth in the Southern states is greater than the total value of the thirteen colonies when they withdrew from the mother country. During the years 1912-1924 the increase in the deposits in our savings banks in this country was more than twelve thousand million dollars, which is more than a thousand million dollars a year for the whole period, or about three million dollars a day. And that was money which we had left over after we had paid all of our bills, made all of our investments and bought all of our luxuries.

"Money is not good, and it is not bad: it is simply power. The wages which a man gets for a day's work are simply a day of that man's life, coined and made negotiable so that it can be directed to whatever interest he may choose. But whether one listens to the great moral teachers of all the ages, or whether he studies the causes which have led to the ruin of the great civilizations of the past, or whether he looks into the lives of the people of today whom he knows; one finds everywhere the evidence of the awful power of money to ruin the finest things in life unless it is brought under the control of higher social and moral ends. We love to think of the sturdy, rugged morals of our fathers who founded this country. But after all, their moral task was simple as compared with ours. They had comparatively little, and their need was to bring that little under the control of higher ideals and make it

serve worthful purposes. But today we have in our hands power such as no other age has ever known, and the question which is still waiting an answer is whether it will dazzle us with material things and sensuous pleasures until the light that is in us becomes darkness.

"Another type of power which has been peculiarly developed in our age is not so generally recognized. I refer to the power which comes from organization. It was only a little while ago, that mass productions was unknown. The workers as a rule owned their own tools, and each produced what he was able. The shoemaker made shoes, the carpenter made houses, and the tailor made clothes. Factories and mills, the very symbols of our modern industrialism, did not exist. If a worker needed help he employed an assistant, but it was a personal matter between employer and employe, and no one else was concerned. But with the coming of steam, the tools of industry became too expensive for individual ownership, and men began to pool their resources in great organizations. Until recently, I thought, in the simplicity of my unitiated mind, that when an apartment house was built, it was because some man had a quarter of a million dollars or so, and decided that he could invest it best by owning an apartment house. But a few years ago an apartment house was being built near my home, where I passed it every day going to and from work. Before it was completed I received a letter from a friend out west of the Mississippi River asking whether I knew anything of that particular building and its desirability as a business investment, and whether I knew anything of the trustworthiness of a certain corporation which was financing it and was asking him to become part owner. And then I looked at that building with a new interest, for it had dawned on my simple mind that it was a typical achievement of modern organization. No one person was building it, but hundreds of people who had never heard of each other, living all over the country, were pooling their savings, some a hundred dollars each and some a thousand, and they were thus doing what no one of them may have been able to do alone.

"And that apartment house is, of course, typical of all of our economic life. When one stops to ask who owns the Southern Railway, or the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, or the street railway, he is reminded that through his power to organize man now lives and moves and has his being.

"But this power means much more than merely this ability to get big things done. Just because it is power, it has serious consequences for our social and moral life as well as for the material. In the city where I live there are five or six independent corporations selling gasoline on the streets. Theoretically their competition for the privilege of running my Ford keeps prices down and enables me to buy gasoline at the lowest practicable figure. But recently the retail price of gasoline advanced three times within a few weeks, and I noticed a most remarkable thing. Everyone of the companies advanced its price by exactly the same amount as every other company, the advances went into effect at exactly the same moment for all, and the clerks at the filling stations all knew in advance that it was going to happen and when. That seems a most remarkable coincidence, that it should just have happened so in all of them, and three times in quick succession. Of course the real meaning of such things is perfectly clear, and we know that these corporations, like most others, are availing themselves of the increased power of organization, not through merging necessarily, but through understandings and working agreements. So gradually are an ever increasing number of the necessities and the luxuries of life passing into the power of small groups of men, who thus acquire the ability to help or to hurt life to an alarming extent.

"And if capitalists have learned the power of organization, laborers have been their apt pupils. Through organizing themselves, the workers at any trade have been able to acquire a power which is vastly in excess of what they could all have had working separately, and one may dare to predict that the power of Organized Labor, being younger than that of organized capital, still looks to the future for the largest exercise of its ability. Periodically we are being reminded that unions may have the power to stop our railroads, to cool our furnaces, and to subject society to suffering and loss which are intolerable to think of.

"I am not interested here in laying blame on the one side of our industrial

struggle or the other. Both have made mistakes enough, and possibly both need understanding more than they do blame. My interest is not in choosing sides in the warfare, but in putting an end to it. We have created two Samsons of power capable of blessing or of cursing life incalculably. If we can eliminate the spirit of warfare and greed, and can make capital and labor alike conscious that they are co-operating in the common task of perpetuating and enriching human life; if we can make the principles of Jesus dominant in industrial affairs so that the passion of all shall be the common good; if we can forever end the pagan philosophy that business is licensed and respectable selfishness; then our new-found power of organization will prove to be one of God's richest gifts to his children. But we need not believe that merely because the modern way is more powerful it is therefore better. When one reads of more than a thousand strikes in this country a year, or three for each working day, he realizes that we are still in the midst of industrial warfare, and that these are just so many of the battles. And then when we read of educated and thoughtful men by the score in India and China and other supposedly backward countries who have carefully studied our industrial civilization and have told us that they would consider it most unfortunate to have it transplanted into their own lands, we may take time to wonder whether after all we have arrived, or whether we may not be giving strength to Samson to pull down the temple again to the ruin of the people. Have we in America the moral vision and the moral courage to bring our amazing economic power under the control of high spiritual idealism?

"After all our talking, few of us realize the extent to which the last century gave us our inventions and discoveries. It is probably a safe statement that a man living at the beginning of the nineteenth century was more nearly akin in the things which went to make up his material life to the man a thousand years before him than to the man a hundred years after him. And I am not thinking merely of the freshest achievements such as the radio, the airplane, the cafeteria and the "Charleston." Looked at in terms of the long evolution of society, most of the things on which we depend for daily life are the achievements of yesterday. Life would be crippled without sewing machines, and yet it was only in the days of our grandfathers that the inventor of the first sewing machine, a little hand-driven affair, was unable to sell his patent in this country, went to England, and succeeded in working it off for a trifling sum on a man who was laughed at by his associates as a result. If we would be crippled without machines, we would be paralyzed without railroad trains, and yet we have not yet come to the first centennial anniversary of the running of the first train in this country. Steamboats and street cars are recent, and when the first stationary bathtub was used about the middle of the last century it created a sensation because of the charges of worldliness brought against its owner. Not long ago I was in the home of a friend who is still a comparatively young man. He is alert, educated, and quite abreast of his times. Looking for some piece of information, I opened an encyclopedia which I found in his home, and my eye was caught by an article on coal gas. The first sentence said that coal gas was by far the best form of artificial light which had been discovered, but that it had not yet been fully developed, and that the future would probably show great improvements. I rubbed my eyes and read it again, and then I remembered that the man who made the first electric bulb is still alive, and that the one means of lighting which all the world takes for granted is an achievement of our own day. One could talk endlessly on the contributions of modern science to the comfort and efficiency of life.

"The telephone and telegraph, the automobile, the airplane, barbed wire, the tank; all of these have changed the face of the battle field, but each of them was brought to birth that it might serve life in peace, not destroy it in war.

"We are a great people. In many ways we are great. And we have in our hands to make correspondingly great contributions to the welfare of the human family if we can learn the meaning of life of responsibility. Along many lines of progress we may carry civilization forward until future ages will look back and bless us as we bless the Greek for his art and the Roman for his law. But the possession of power does not guarantee blessing. It is a heady wine, and age after age has seen its victims

intoxicated to their own undoing. Is there, at the heart of us, that glowing idealism, that self-control, that mastery of things, that dedication to worthy ends, which will make it safe for God to trust us with such dangerous possessions?

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not thee in awe,
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the law;
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!"

### L. U. No. 155, Plainfield N. J., Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary

On April 17th, L. U. No. 155 celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a dinner and entertainment, that was declared by all present to be one of the most successful of its kind ever held by a building trades Local in that locality.

Brother Harry S. Derflinger, Recording Secretary of the Local was the Chairman of the evening. Addresses were delivered by Mayor James T. McMurray of Plainfield, Thomas M. Muir, member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, William Roehner, Business Agent of L. U. No. 167, Elizabeth, N. J., and William Harding, a charter member of L. U. No. 155. It was deeply regretted that Brother Garret Mattis, the only charter member who has always kept his card in L. U. No. 155, was ill and unable to be present.

Mayor McMurray was sincere in complimenting the members of the Local upon their wonderful record. He stated that experience had shown that a body of men, assembled for a common purpose are often split asunder by internal dissension and was glad to see the Local had avoided it.

Assemblyman Muir detailed the union labor accomplishments of the 1926 Legislature.

Following the addresses, a vaudeville program concluded the evening's entertainment.

The committee in charge of the celebration, composed of the celebration, composed of Brothers Harry S. Derflinger, Chairman; William Harding, James C. Anderson, John Brown, Samuel Bray, Alfred D. Thron and Isaac N. Shepherd deserve great credit upon the splendid manner in which the celebration was arranged, and L. U. No. 155 is to be congratulated upon its fortieth anniversary.

### Long Beach, Cal., Local Celebrates Silver Anniversary

On April 9th, L. U. No. 710, Long Beach, Cal., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, with a program that will long be remembered as the most enjoyable ever given by the Local.

Delegations from the Locals of surrounding cities were present.

In the absence of President George D. Hammond, Business Agent George S. Bentson presided.

General Representative Abe Muir delivered the principal address of the evening. Among other things he stated that the time had come when union men should work only with fellow workers. That the union men had combined, and spent many thousands of dollars and had stood the ridicule and scorn of their opponents in order to establish free education, protection to injured workmen, as well as a demand for safety and protective laws. The unions had fought to obtain labor laws and easy collection of wages, as well as sanitary housing for workers, and the woman's eight-hour law and minimum wage.

These things were so well established that now it had become respectable to advocate them. The unions had secured decent wages and decent hours of work, and the non-union man who got the advantage of these things and who would not support them with his membership, was a man to be feared and mistrusted. He was not only paying nothing for the benefits obtained, but by the course he was taking he was threatening to destroy them. The time, therefore, had come when union men should not work with such people.

Other speakers included J. B. Dale, representative of the American Federation of Labor, Harvey C. Fremming, Deputy Labor Commissioner, and Wallace Watson, editor of the Long Beach Labor News.

After the addresses a varied musical and vocal program was rendered, followed by dancing.

The celebration was a huge success and all those present were loud in their praise of the wonderful time they enjoyed.

# Editorial


## THE CARPENTER

**Official Journal of**

**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA**

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1926


### The British Strike

IN a statement issued by President Green of the A. F. of L., he says:

"The general strike of Great Britain has created a most grave situation and one which causes a feeling of deep concern in the minds of all thinking people.

"The American Federation of Labor believes the miners of Great Britain are justified in their demands that they be paid a decent living wage. We believe their grievances are well founded and should be speedily redressed. We express the hope that those qualities of deliberation and judgment which have always characterized the British people in every crisis will so assert themselves as to bring about an immediate settlement of the causes of the strike and to avert the dire consequences with which the people of the nation are threatened."

"The great danger involved in a general or sympathetic strike is the possibility that the original grievances which are the primary causes of the strike and which are, in this case, meritorious, may be lost sight of because of the charge that the general strike is a challenge to government and to the existence of government. The issues of the strike become obscured and the public mind becomes confused. Public opinion, in Great Britain, might support the workers in their demand for the redress of just grievances whereas it would solidly support the government in its efforts to maintain control of the government.

"The American Federation of Labor is strongly committed to the policy of collective bargaining, of wage contracts and the observance of wage agreements. It will not depart from this well-established policy. It has made its greatest progress through a religious observance of contract obligations. In my opinion the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will strictly adhere to such a program.

### The Home and Pension

THE biggest problem before our organization today is the establishment of a home or pension system or both for our aged and incapacitated members. To these old-timers must be given the credit for laying the foundation of our Brotherhood. Through many a fight and crisis they were successful. When things looked darkest they still carried on, and in the end, won. How well they fought, may be realized in the splendid organization we have today. The old carpenter of today gave the best years of his life establishing the conditions of labor we now enjoy.

In years gone by, it took almost all they earned to live and raise a family. A few of them were able to save a small amount, and in the majority of these cases this went toward the purchase of a home. When their days of usefulness were almost over, what have they left? Very little. They still must face the

problem of keeping body and soul together. The younger men refuse to give them work. When the Secretary or Business Agent sends them to a job, the contractor looks them over and says, "nothing doing today." There is little or no sentiment in the average contractor. He demands high speed production and won't hire an old man, when he can get a younger and naturally faster one. So, these men must, of necessity, resort to odd jobs, here and there, and they are fortunate to find enough work to occupy them two or three days a week, that is about their limit.

While the contractor may have no sentiment toward the aged worker, our Brotherhood has. We realize we owe these men a great deal and should take care of them when they are no longer able to take care of themselves. To this end, the Brotherhood has purchased an ideal site for a home at Lakeland, Fla. This purchase has met the approval of the majority of the membership. They hail it as a step in the right direction, and when the plans of the General Executive Board are completed and operating, we will have once and for all settled that question, "What is to become of the old carpenter?"

## Keep Your Dues Paid

FROM time to time there appears in our Journal, admonitions to each and every member, to keep his dues paid up. Too much emphasis cannot be given to the importance of this matter. This is a duty you owe to yourself, your family and the Brotherhood, and a duty every member should conscientiously perform.

The dues of the United Brotherhood are not high, compared to what members of other organizations pay. Our laws state the minimum dues shall be one dollar a month, while members of other organizations pay three, four, and some of them as high as seven and eight dollars a month.

One dollar a month is a strain on no one's pocketbook, compared to the benefits and privileges received. When a member pays his dues, he is not giving that money away. On the contrary, it goes to protect his interests. That money assures him a decent wage for his labor, reasonable working hours and the best of working conditions, besides many other benefits, such as death benefit, wife funeral donation, disability donation and when the plans of the General Executive Board are completed, protection in old age.

Each month the General Office receives fifty cents per capita tax. This money is expended as follows: Ten cents is set aside in the Home and Pension Fund. Twenty cents for death and disability donation fund, five cents for our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." Two and one-half cents as per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor and other affiliated organizations. Two and a half cents goes to defense in case of lawsuits. The remaining ten cents is used to pay the expenses and salaries of the General Officers and Representatives and pays the employes at the General Office.

Any amount a member pays above the fifty cents sent to the General Office as tax, goes to the Local Union, and a good union man who attends the meetings of his Local regularly, knows how that money is expended, when the bills of the Local are read for approval.

The affairs and business of the Brotherhood are conducted as economically as possible. Every penny is accounted for in the monthly financial statement issued to the Local Unions.

The business of both the Local and the General Office would naturally be impaired should any considerable number of members be lax in the payment of their dues, but it is more to the interest of each individual member to keep his dues paid, so that in case of an accident, he will be entitled to benefits. "Keep Your Dues Paid Up" is our advice.

## Labor Has Proved Its Case

THE following editorial was clipped from the Ithaca, N. Y., Journal-News, on the occasion of President Green's visit to that city where he addressed the Central Labor Union and the students of Cornell University.

In his addresses at the banquet of the Central Labor Union downtown, and before the University, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, took occasion to emphasize what the organization of working men into unions has accomplished for the workers, for industry and for the country at large. At the same time he discussed the wage policy to which labor is committed, the goal being a distribution of the profits of industry among workers as well as among employers.

Everyone who has given thought and study to industrial development either

in this country or abroad, must recognize the enormous and on the whole beneficial influence of labor organizations in modern society. The workers in the early days of the factory era, in the transition from an agricultural to an industrial society, were little more than "wage slaves." The improvement of working conditions, the increase in wages, the general betterment of environment, and the widening of opportunities not only to work but for better living and recreation, could not have been brought about and would not have been brought about, without the labor union.

The ever higher standards of the workers in this country as well as abroad—and they are so much better here than anywhere else on the globe—are due largely to the aggressive, determined and on the whole intelligent leadership of the unions. Men outside their ranks have benefited almost as much as union members themselves.

The theory that cheap wages mean prosperity has long since been discarded as fallacious; the notion that long hours are essential to industrial success has also been junked. The experience of the United States Steel Corporation—a non-union industry, compelled, however, to change its industrial policy through political pressure following the steady, enlightening propaganda of the unions, and perhaps to avoid unionization—proves the point. Steel trust officials declared time after time that the 10 or 12-hour day was essential to its success. Yet, since the eight-hour day went into effect the steel corporation has kept on paying dividends, it is doing just as much if not more business and its securities were never more valuable.

If this country is extraordinarily prosperous today, if our social system is stable, if our government is immune from radicalism and unrest; if, as we know, revolutionary theories have no chance to succeed here, isn't it true that these things are so because our living standards are so high, that our workers are well paid, that their working hours and conditions are being steadily improved, and that there is an increasing disposition on the part of capital to allow its workers to share in the profits of industry?

The American Federation of Labor, aggressive though some of its policies may be, is the safety valve of our social system. To its, on the whole, wise, intelligent and conservative leadership we owe much of our prosperity and stability. If we have occasion as we do in the case of the miners' strike to become impatient over arbitrary leadership like that of Mr. Lewis, we should remember that capital, too, is not without pig-headed leaders. If we read occasionally of grafting labor leaders, so do we read occasionally of selfish, corrupt employers and politicians. That the A. F. of L. has proved its case no fair-minded person can deny.

## The "Poor" Corporations

EVERYWHERE one hears the cry that the high cost of labor is taking the profit out of business. The business interests claim that high wages will force them to suspend operations. And yet, a recent issue of the "American Bankers' Association Journal," emphasizes the expanded earning power of American corporations during the last five years. It reveals that 95 corporations each had earnings of $10,000,000 or more in 1925, while five of the largest industrial concerns varied from $90,000 to $100,000,000. In 1921, there were only 32 corporations that ranked in the $10,000,000 or more class, which increased to 51 the next year, 69 in 1923 and 75 in 1924.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company led the 1925 list with $109,000,000, followed by General Motors Corporation with $108,000,000, the Ford Company, whose profits are never published, but recently was estimated at $94,000,000, United States Steel Corporation $90,000,000, and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose figures for 1925 have not yet been published.

## Roof Framing Lessons

IN the July issue of our Journal will appear the first of a series of lessons on roof framing. These lessons, which are nine in number, were carefully prepared by Brother H. H. Siegele, and are entitled, "Common Roof Framing." They cover thoroughly the practical problems of framing hip, valley, common and jack rafters.

While these lessons were written primarily for the young members and apprentices, they also contain much valuable information that will be of benefit to every carpenter working at the trade.

# *Why* Wm. Cushman builds Insulated houses–

WM. CUSHMAN
Brattleboro, Vt.
*Carpenter and Builder*

Wm. Cushman, Builder at Brattleboro, Vermont, realized that houses built with only the usual materials failed to stop heat-leaking. Wood, plaster, brick, concrete, etc., are not good insulators. He knew also that heat-leaking houses are becoming hard to sell, hard to rent, hard to mortgage.

So he investigated insulation. He found ordinary insulating materials were too expensive because they were extra items. He decided to use Celotex because it serves both as insulation and a structural material.

Celotex stops heat three times as effectively as wood, eight times plaster, twelve times brick, twenty-five times concrete.

### *Insulation at little or no extra cost with Celotex*

Unlike ordinary insulation, Celotex replaces other materials—is not an extra item in the building. As sheathing, it adds nothing to the cost of a house. Under plaster it costs a trifle more, but gives great advantages.

Celotex is exceptionally easy to apply. It is nailed, sawed and put on like wood lumber—only with less bother. There are no short pieces or odd sizes—Celotex boards are 4′ wide, 8′ to 12′ long, 7/16″ thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Every board is usable—free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material.

### *Look ahead!*

Progressive carpenters are using Celotex to get more business and to help establish their reputations for building modern, comfortable, economical houses. Celotex construction is especially valuable if you are building to sell.

There are many uses for Celotex besides as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some nice remodeling work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses cool in summer, and warm in winter. It makes a good garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex.

Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex.

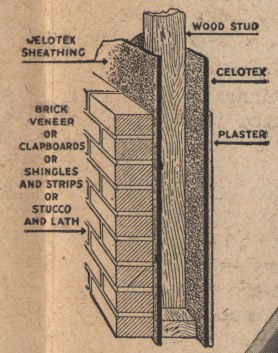
THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
*Mills:* NEW ORLEANS, LA.
*Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities*
*(See telephone books for addresses)*
*Canadian Representatives:* Alexander Murray & Co., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

**CELOTEX**
INSULATING LUMBER

The Celotex Company, Dept. T-26, 645 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
*Please send more information about Celotex and Specification Book showing just how to apply it.*
*Name*.....
*Street*.....
*City*..... *State*.....
Carpenter, 6-26

## HOW CELOTEX IS USED

*Celotex is used in outside walls as sheathing, replacing wood lumber and eliminating the use of building paper. On inside walls plaster is applied directly to its surface. This eliminates the use of lath.*




Brattleboro, Vt.,
February 11, 1926.

The Celotex Company,
645 North Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

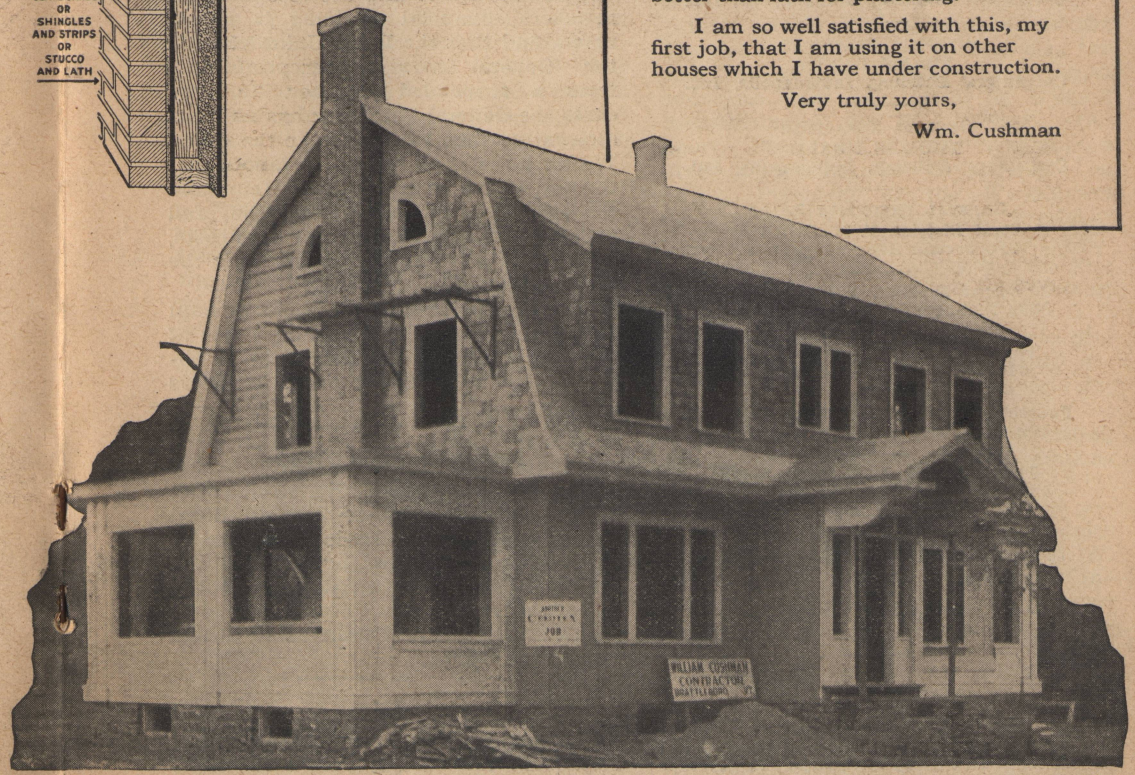
Celotex is used over entire outside walls and roof of this building as sheathing, also throughout the interior under plaster.

I am much pleased with Celotex as an insulator, also for its sound deadening qualities. The masons claim it is much better than lath for plastering.

I am so well satisfied with this, my first job, that I am using it on other houses which I have under construction.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Cushman



# Official Information

## GENERAL OFFICERS
## Of
## THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
## Of
## CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
## OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

### Special Notice
### Members Six Months In Arrears

When a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues, he suspends himself without a vote of the Local Union and he must be dropped from membership and can only again become affiliated the same as a new member, as per Section 45, Paragraph "B," of our General Laws.

We have discovered that in a number of cases, a Financial Secretary has received dues after the member has gone in arrears for six months' dues, and reported him squared up at the General Office and tax paid on his account was accepted by us, as we were not advised that the brother had legally suspended himself, but when claim for death or disability donation is presented to the General Treasurer and the record of the members' financial standing is looked up we find that the Local Union violated the General Laws by accepting dues from a suspended member. In such cases the General Treasurer has no other alternative than to disapprove the claim. We have found in several instances that the heirs have sued the Local Union and recovered a judgment for the full amount of the claim, together with costs, etc., all on account of not enforcing the law.

Members must know that our General Laws are made by a referendum vote of our entire membership and must be observed by both officers and members alike.

### Attention, Local Unions

The trustees of L. U. No. 1193, West Frankford, Ill., requests that all Local Unions that donated funds for the relief of tornado sufferers of L. U. No. 1193, kindly inform them the amount of the money donated and to whom it was sent. All Local Unions that contributed to this fund, take notice.

### Notice

Brother J. R. Hall, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.,

informs us that the Nash Motor Co. is erecting a plant at that place, in which automobile bodies will be manufactured. He advised us that Mr. C. A. Dunning, the Manager, refused to recognize or employ union men.

Brother Hall wishes this matter given as much publicity as possible.

### Notice

Brother Paul Dutton, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., asks us to inform all carpenters that the wages at that place are not very high. He states that the furniture manufacturers there advertise all over that there is plenty of work there, as they want a lot of men in town, in order to keep wages down. Give Grand Rapids, Mich., a wide berth.

* * *

All carpenters are advised to stay away from Sarasota, Fla. There is very little work there and a large number of men are out of work. Steer clear of Sarasota, Fla.

* * *

Brother F. E. Ormsby, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., informs us that there are approximately 250 carpenters idle at that place. This number is more than enough to take care of all the contemplated work. All carpenters are advised to steer clear of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

* * *

Brother R. P. Hughes, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 916, Aurora, Ill., informs us that advertisements carried in the daily press to the effect that there is a scarcity of carpenters at that place, are false and misleading. They have more mechanics than work, so give Aurora, Ill., a wide berth.

* * *

Brother P. M. Johnson, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 949, Wauchula, Fla., informs us that there is no building boom there as reported in the daily press. The available work is only enough to give employment to about half of the resident carpenters. Steer clear of Wauchula, Fla.

* * *

Brother Clarence Jacobs, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 604, Murphysboro, Ill., informs us that the damage caused by the tornado in March, 1925, has been completely repaired, and there is very little work to be had there. All carpenters are therefore advised to give Murphysboro, Ill., a wide berth.

### A Remarkable Record

Brother George Severs, of L. U. No. 1598, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, died on April 10, 1926. Brother Severs was 75 years of age. He was a member of the Amalgamated Society, having been initiated at the age of 21. He held continuous membership in that organization and when the Amalgamated Society affiliated with the United Brotherhood, he transferred his membership to our organization. At the time of his death he held continuous membership in the union for 54 years. He never missed a meeting of his Local since he became a member of the Brotherhood.

A firm believer in unionism, he worked hard for the cause and in his passing L. U. No. 1598 has suffered a great loss.

### L. U. No. 775, Hoquiam, Wash., Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On April 21st, L. U. No. 775, Hoquiam, Wash., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. About 150 carpenters and their friends attended the celebration.

C. O. (Dad) Young, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker of the evening. Short addresses were also given by General Representative P. W. Dowler, Wm. Short, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor and Leo Flynn, President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters. President C. L. Smith of L. U. No. 775 presided. Brother F. E. Hite, a charter member of the Local also gave a brief account of the early days.

A group of musical numbers was also enjoyed, after which the meeting adjourned to the banquet hall, where a fitting repast was served.

Dancing followed the banquet, ending one of the most entertaining sessions ever held by the Local.

The committee in charge of the arrangements, headed by Brother James Slack, and assisted by Brother J. W. Brunett, received full credit for the splendid manner in which the affair was handled. L. U. No. 775 is to be congratulated upon the great success of their celebration.

**Kind and courteous treatment of women workers and protection of children is always guaranteed by the Union Label.**

# Correspondence

### For Financial Secretaries

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the next issue of the official journal I think it would be well to call to the attention of Financial Secretaries the last clause in Paragraph H, on page 41, of the Constitution, which states: "The Financial Secretary receiving the clearance card shall immediately report the same to the Financial Secretary issuing the clearance card under penalty of Five ($5.00) Dollars fine."

I know from personal experience this rule is not being lived up to.

GEO. E. BRYANT,
Hudson, Mass. L. U. No. 400.

### A Brother's "Swan Song"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

What is this old world coming to, pray tell? Especially this glorious country of ours, the country that our forefathers fought and bled for, that we might enjoy the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech.

The other day a monument was unveiled in Newark, N. J., in honor of the veterans of all the wars. While the State of New Jersey and the woolen mill owners were employing non-producers, in other words, never workers and never will strike breakers, deputizing them, handing them guns and clubs to beat and trample the sons and grandsons of the very men to whom the monument was erected. Judges interpeting laws to suit themselves and placing injunctions on the strikers, forbidding them the right to picket, arresting all who do not obey them and trying them by drum head trials, holding them when arrested under exorbitant bail.

Then we have the Bread Trust, trying to gobble up all the wheat grown in this country and the rest of the world as well. A bunch of grafters in this big city of New York robbing the infants and children of their health by selling mothers skimmed milk at so much a quart—getting rich on the dollars they steal. Then we have the subway companies packing human beings in their rotten cars at a nickel a jam. Other nuts cracking about what we can eat and drink, wear and not wear.

It seems that one must either be a fool, soft and good natured and go to defeat or be antagonistic and hard-boiled to succeed. Being neither one nor the other, hence my "swan song," with apologies to Elmer Schoonmaker. Please don't think me a pessimist, I am not, I am cheerful, hopeful and an optimist, but still have some finer feelings left for this country, the land of my birth and rather than lose them entirely, I write this and leave it to God and man to judge if it's right or wrong.

It really seems that this world and its wealth
of good things was just made for a few,
While I was always led to believe that God
made the world for me and for you.
And He also assigned a place for the Devil too,
He put him in the (subway) I mean in a hole
to stay,
But he got—out and he's over in New Jersey
today,
He's leading the police force—so brave and
fine?
Trying to keep the newspapers and strikers in
line,
The poor workers exist in rags and on crusts
of bread,
And they are damn lucky if they don't lose
their head.
With wives and children starving, too,
While the Governor and the mill owners sing,
"Oh, What'll I do.
He struts around and feeds the melting pots,
With children that were driven from school
and their cots,
While the mill owners' families live with selfish
lust,
And the public keeps on paying for the Devil's
dust.
They beat and trample the people, too,
Still they call this a free Christian country,
they do,
Let's hope the judges and mill owners that
have no soul,
Will go along with the Devil when he goes back
to his hole,
Then perhaps our devine rights that we all
have a claim,
Will at last be awarded in life's hard fought
game.

JOHN F. RIVERS,
L. U. No. 385. New York City.

### A Good Suggestion

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read with much interest the articles contributed by the different members, especially those dealing with craft problems.

I would like to make a suggestion here, and that is, when writing an

answer to some one's question, or giving specific information on a certain subject, be sure not to make any misquotations or your article is apt to lose in value.

Information is given for the benefit of those that need it, and who don't know, and if they are misinformed on certain things they are not benefited. For instance the article by S. A. Mitchell, L. U. No. 10, in the April issue, is very interesting and the information given is sound and correct, with a small exception.

He says in one place: "The jacks or cripples as some carpenters call them," in other words, they are the same thing.

This is not correct, there is as much distinction between jacks and cripples as common and hips. A jack rafter is one whose bottom cut is the same as the common rafter, and which sets on the plate, with its top end beveled against the hip.

A cripple is one, as the name indicates, that has no feet or lower end and does not rest on the plate. They are of two kinds, ordinarily those whose lower end is beveled against the valley and the top end is a common rafter and sets against one, the other kind is beveled on both ends, with lower end against the valley rafter and the other resting against the hip.

To us older heads, (I have been a member in good standing for 24 years), these things don't mean much, but to the novice it amounts to a great deal.

AUG. C. SCHMAKE,
Centralia, Ill. L. U. No. 367.

### In Appreciation

Local Union No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., requested the publication of the following letter of appreciation of the widow of the late Brother George Heizenknecht.

To the Members of L. U. No. 284, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The sudden loss of my dear husband has made our happy little home quite another place, and it is very hard for me to express in words how much the boys and I appreciate all that the members of the Local have done for us, but I will and can never forget the helping hand which was given in our time of need.

It appears a mystery of which we seem to know so little, why a man as true and faithful as he, should be taken from his loved ones, when there are so many wicked people who are a burden to humanity. After all his suffering to pass into the Great Beyond without a last farewell to us he loved so well, makes it a heavy cross to bear, but when our boy in his evening prayers asks to be taken to join his loving daddy as life is dull without him, it is a hard struggle for me to face alone.

Knowing the memory of an upright, conscientious brother will always linger with his fellow members of the Local, and again thanking each and every one for the great help extended to us, I remain.

EDITH HEINZENKNECHT,

### L. U. No. 755 Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On March 25th, L. U. No. 755, of Superior, Wis., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Approximately 200 carpenters with their families and friends attended the event.

Brother Hugo Swanson, Secretary of the Local presided. President Fred E. Gastrow, of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters was the principal speaker of the evening. He dealt with the national organization. He traced the growth of the Brotherhood from its inception to the present day and told of its early struggles and hardships and its final triumph.

Other speakers included J. Harry Hatch of L. U. No. 755; and J. B. Campbell, city plumbing inspector.

The meeting was enjoyed by all those present and L. U. No. 755 is to be congratulated upon the success of its anniversary celebration.

### L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., Reports Progress

Brother J. G. Gray, President and Business Agent of L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., informs us that the membership drive conducted by the Local, which closed April 30th, was very successful. He states that at the two open meetings held in March, 84 carpenters were initiated and 75 more were admitted in April. The members of the Local are very aggressive and are busily engaged in lining up the jobs for their members. L. U. No. 1032 has an excellent record, and the officers and members of this Local are to be congratulated upon their successful campaign.

### Lockport, N. Y., Trades Hold Get-Together Meeting

Under the auspices of the Central Labor Union the members of the various trade unions of Lockport, N. Y., held an enthusiastic get-together meeting on April 28th. An entertaining program consisting of vaudeville sketches, several addresses, a musical program and a lunch was the order of the evening.

Through the courtesy of Manager George T. Cruzen of the Palace Theater, several of the artists from that theater made their appearance.

Among the speakers were George T. Cruzen, Thomas Costello of the International Typographical Union, Andrew O'Brien and James Manning. George M. Southard, President of the Central Labor Union was Chairman.

Following the musical program, a fine luncheon was served.

The affair was a great success and the committee in charge, of whom Walter Kimberley was Chairman, are to be congratulated.

### Joplin, Mo., Local Progresses

During the month of April, L. U. No. 311, entertained its members and friends with an open meeting. The program included music and dancing after which refreshments were served. The Local intends to continue these open meetings as a means of obtaining closer co-operation with the citizens of that place. Already the desired effects has resulted and L. U. No. 311 hopes to make Joplin, Mo., a real union town through its efforts.

### Aero Woodworkers' Local

L. U. No. 1926, has the distinction of being the first Local of aero woodworkers to be granted a charter in the United States.

It was organized on August 9, 1923, and the membership is composed exclusively of employes of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla.

### Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23

Editor,, "The Carpenter":

Hurrah for the Carpenters' Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23, of St. Louis, Mo.! Watch us grow, we are real busy bees and are having wonderful success.

On May 4th we gave our annual May party for the children, and it was a wonderful success. We had an entertaining program and the children enjoyed it immensely. Games were played and all received prizes.

But best of all, we had five candidates, and that brings sunshine to the Auxiliary. And while the little folks were enjoying themselves, the members were busy looking for candidates and found them.

We had a number of our brothers with us, and ice cream and cake was served to all. Did we enjoy it? I'll say we did.

To the carpenters of St. Louis we say, ask and you shall receive, knock, and it shall be opened to you. What? The door of the Ladies' Auxiliary, to every wife, mother, and sister of the carpenters of St. Louis.

MISS HEIRETTA HARMUTH.
St. Louis, Mo. L. A. No. 23.

### Ladies' Auxiliary No. 34

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 34, Erie, Pa., is still on the map, and although we do not have a very large membership, we are by no means inactive. Our big problem has always been to get enough active members to make our presence known, so if this meets the eye of anyone interested look us up, and join us. You owe that much to your father, husband, brother or son, and you will never regret it, I am sure.

We have moved into our new home now. We meet the first and third Thursday evenings of the month.

We gave an old hat party recently which was a big success. Each lady brought an old hat, the older and funnier the better, which she turned in at the door, and paid 25 cents, in return for which she got another old hat. After lunch each lady had to do a little stunt or pay 10 cents and it really was a scream, the funny things that were presented.

We have had some fine card parties and dances which were a big success both socially and financially. We read with much interest the doings of other Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter" and wish them all every success.

MRS. WILLIAM SUNNUCKS,
Vice-President.
Erie, Pa. L. A. No. 34.

### Trade Unionists of Vero Beach, Fla., Hold Get-Together Meeting

On May 2nd the various trade unionists of Vero Beach, Fla., held a get together meeting in the assembly room of the Community Church.

Several addresses were delivered and a delightful musical program rendered.

Brother E. T. Abbott, Business Agent of L. U. No. 1447, Vero Beach, conceived the idea of the get together meeting and had charge of the whole affair. To him is due the credit for its success.

### Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Charles LeBlanc, alias Charles E. White, a carpenter of whom the accompany photograph is a good likeness. He left his home on March 23rd, and has not been seen since. He is

27 years of age, 5 feet, 5 inches tall and weighs about 145 pounds. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with Roland A. Martineau, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 801, 5 S. Main St., Woonsocket, R. I., or Mrs. Charles LeBlanc, 14 Transit St., Woonsocket, R. I.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of John Hauska, a carpenter. He is thought to be somewhere in South Omaha, Neb. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, kindly communicate with Frank Tomasek, 3224 W. 130th St., Cleveland, O.

### Accidents In New York State Cost $70,000,000 for Year

How vast has grown the relief given by industry and the state to those injured in accidents and the families of workers who sacrificed their lives in production is seen from the annual bill up to last June prepared for James A. Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner.

The total money cost of the year's accidents was $70,000,000, but most of the cost is due to the huge expense involved in litigation and charges of casualty insurance companies who stand between the employers and their injured workmen and fight the state's agents tooth and nail for every penny the workers are entitled to under the law setting the damages for the loss of life, of limb and of health.

An analysis prepared for Commissioner Hamilton shows that in a year final awards for compensation were made in 72,083 cases, including 1,109 fatalities, 22 total permanent disability cases, 15,526 permanent partial disability and 56,326 temporary disablements.

That is the register of workers' dividends in the progressive State of New York for the year 1924. Speaking of the vast sum it cost, Commissioner Hamilton said:

"Notwithstanding the steady increase in the cost of workmen's compensation, society at large has nothing to worry about over the cost it assumes, because in the total of its cost of living it is relatively a small item."

### Cotton Workers' Wages

According to the United States Department of Labor, wages paid employes in the cotton mills, both North and South, reveals some impressive facts. The average wage in no state is as high as $25 a week, and in Alabama and South Carolina it is as low as $11 or $13 a week. Six out of every 10 in the industry are men and more than 60 per cent of the men get under $20 a week. Only ¼ per cent of the men receive over $30. In no branch of the industry is the average wage of the women workers as high as $35 a week. Over one-third of them get under $16; over one-half of them under $17. Wages in the mills of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are higher than in the South. In Massachusetts the average wage is around $19 or $20. In Georgia it is around $12 or $13. All are below the amounts needed to provide any standard of living heretofore recognized by respectable authorities in this country.

### Keep Your Dues Paid Up

# Chips *and* Shavings

Reason, the ally of the union label, gains in power as civilization advances.

* * *

Our friends are like our clothes—unless they wear well, we get little satisfaction out of them.

* * *

We should all maintain a fair sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of our friends.

* * *

**The promises of good resulting from purchasing only Union Labeled goods are always fulfilled.**

* * *

If you are doing your best, you are a success. But are you absolutely certain you are doing your best? Think it over carefully.

* * *

The statement of Judge Golden of San Francisco regarding strike breakers should give plenty of food for thought to the exponents of the "open shop."

* * *

It is absolutely necessary for all those who really wish for better conditions for themselves, not only to join the union, but to take an active interest in its work.

* * *

Every real trade unionist will take an interest in the passage of the Child Labor Amendment. Let us all take a hand in freeing the kiddies from exploitation.

* * *

Conditions have reached a fine state of affairs when the children at work in the factories and mills can look out the windows and watch men at play on the golf courses.

* * *

Nothing can check our progress, if the members of organized labor will always demand the Union Label.

* * *

There is no easy way. Freedom and rights come as a result of organization and struggle. When obtained, they can be maintained only through eternal vigilance.

* * *

The attack on trade unionism by the big business interests of the country is having a stimulating effect upon the unions. Every labor organization reports a big increase in membership.

* * *

Trade unionists all over the country are receiving increases in wages. Non-unionists are also benefited by these increases, and yet there are men who persistently refuse to join the only organization that has ever benefited them.

* * *

Give a helping hand to the brother who needs it. Don't wait to be asked for aid. If the man working with you is stuck, and you can help him out of his difficulty, do so gladly. Some day you may need help yourself. Charity, you know, is the greatest of all virtues.

* * *

Some people fail to realize that labor unions exist because there is a real work for them to do. If the workers were treated fairly and decently by their employers, there would be no reason for men to band themselves together in a union for their mutual protection.

* * *

Rome wasn't built in a day. Neither can an organization be built in a day. It has taken the Brotherhood 45 years to acquire its present standing. With each and every member working together, it won't be long before every eligible carpenter is enrolled in our ranks.

* * *

Let us not forget that the man on the outside is a constant menace to all the benefits we have won. Why is he on the outside? If every member performed his duty very few, if any men would be on the outside. No fair-minded man can question the vast benefits to be gained by unionism.

* * *

If you know the information requested in the "Craft Problem" pages of our Journal, by brother carpenters, send it in. And if you want information send that in, too. You won't be long waiting for an answer. Should you know some trick or shortcut that may be of benefit to other carpenters, we will gladly give it publicity.

# Foreign Labor News

**Canada**

Since the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act, August 1, 1918, the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the provisions of the Act, has paid as compensation to disabled workmen, or to relatives in case of death of the workmen, a total of $1,882,275.

* * *

The emigration from the Hamilton district of Canada to the United States last year is reported, by Canadian authorities, as amounting to 4,700 persons, whose places, in turn, were partially taken by immigrants from England and Europe. The movement to the United States is said to have alleviated the unemployment problem, which was considerably better this winter than a year ago.

* * *

**Mexico**

The Governor of the State of Nayarit, Mexico, has issued a decree to the effect that laborers of all classes are not to be worked more than six hours per day; that they will be given full pay for all holidays; and that they will be released at eleven o'clock on Saturday but paid for a full day.

* * *

**Paraguay**

Publicity agents who have been endeavoring to interest foreign countries in the desirability of locating in Paraguay report that a heavy immigration of desirable colonists from Austria and Italy may be expected.

* * *

**Santo Domingo**

The President of the Republic and the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Immigration recently inspected a large tract of Government lands in the neighborhood of Banao, with a view to its use in the colonization of foreign immigrants.

* * *

**Austria**

It is estimated that the number of unemployed in Austria increased from 97,000 at the close of the year 1924 to 140,000 at the close of 1925.

**England**

Statistics compiled in England show a great falling off in emigration since the war. In 1913, the number of people who left Great Britain to establish themselves overseas was 285,046; in 1922, the number was 118,410; in 1923, it was 157,062; and in 1924, 132,217.

* * *

**Finland**

The unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Unions of Finland had a combined membership of 47,312 at the end of 1924, an increase of 699 during the year.

* * *

**Germany**

Because of many difficulties which now beset German industries, mine workers, in several instances, have volunteered to work without compensation to keep mines free from water during "closed" periods; while other mine workers have offered to continue work at old wage scales, hoping that the industry will overcome the present period of depression.

* * *

**Poland**

Official figures give the number of Poland's unemployed skilled workers as 261,000, plus 200,000 unskilled laborers, who are also said to be out of work.

* * *

**Spain**

General improvement has recently marked the unemployment situation in Spain, except in the coal mines of the Asturias district, to which several subsidies have been granted by the Government in order to save the district from disaster.

* * *

**Sweden**

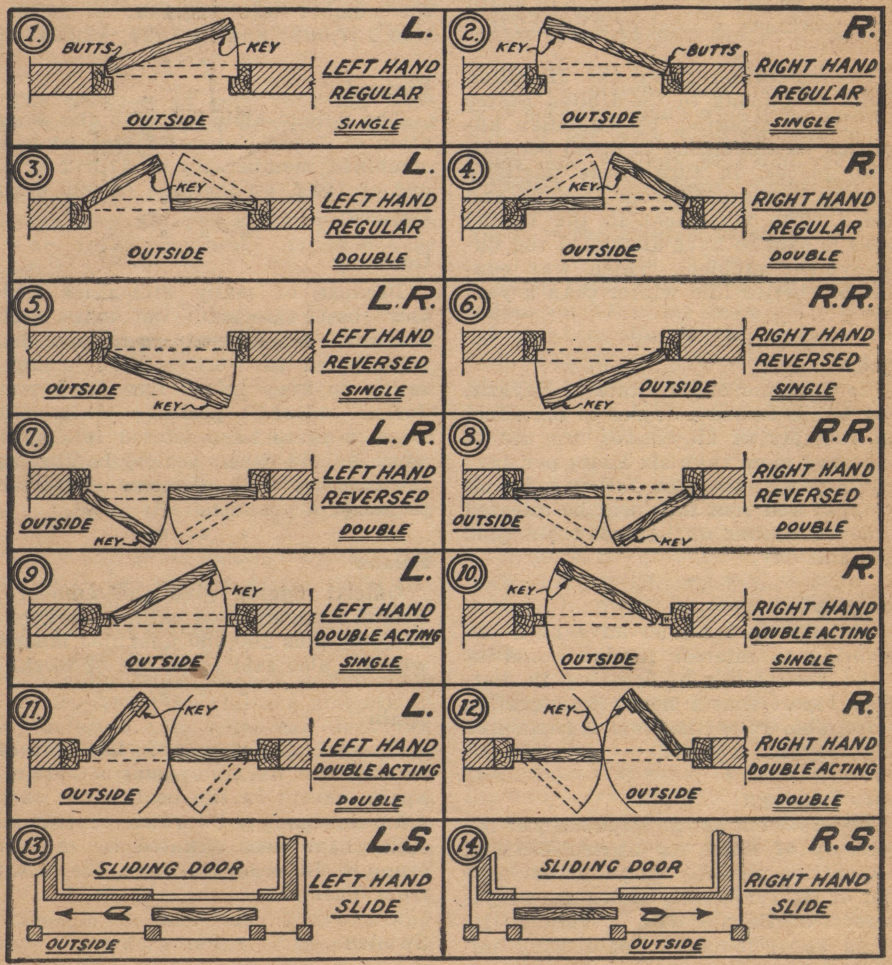
The trend of unemployment in Sweden during the year of 1925 showed a considerable increase over the previous year, with the mining industry accounting for approximately one-seventh of the total number of unemployed persons.

# Craft Problems

## Doors

(By L. Perth; L. U. No. 10.)

The hand of a door is the hinge side or edge, regardless of whether the door opens inward or outward. In standing outside of a door the butts be on the outside of a communicating door, from one room into another, is the side from which, when door is closed the hinges are not visible, and it opens from you.




right, it is a right hand door; if on the left, a left hand door.

The hand of a door is always determined from the outside. The outside is the street side of an entrance door and the corridor side of a room door. The outside of a closet door is the room side.

A right hand door is marked "R" and is to be hung with the hinges to the right, swinging in, from you. If door is marked "R R" it means that it is to be

hung on the same jamb but opening towards you.

A left hand door is marked "L" and the hinges are to be placed on the left jamb. It opens from you. If marked "L R" it means that the hinges are to be placed on the opposite edge of the same jamb so that the door will open towards you.

If door is marked "R" it means "right hand." If marked "R R," "right reversed." Similarly "L" and "L R" stand for "left hand" and "left reversed."

The above rules were established by hardware manufacturers to introduce a uniform practice in hanging doors, and thus eliminate many costly mistakes that have occured due to the fact that many carpenters are under the erroneous impression that the hand of a door is "the knob side."

The accompanying diagram illustrates all principal door conditions and the study of this drawing will greatly facilitate the understanding of the above rules.

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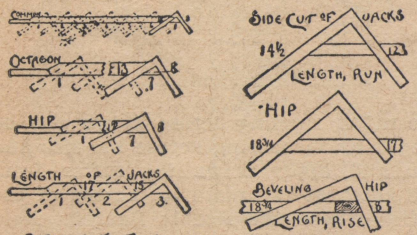
### Getting the Length and Cuts of Rafters

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I have again been asked more about roof framing. That is asking a great deal. Measure across run and rise gives length, rise gives plumb cut, run gives level cut, tangent and length cut of length gives side cut. Now, if there is anything else to roof framing I have never discovered it in my life as a mechanic.

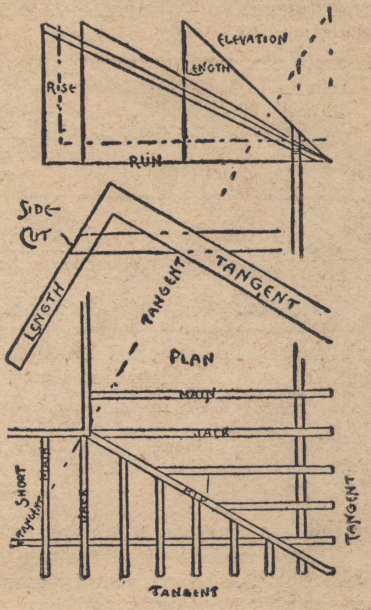
Some say we have read your articles on roof framing from time to time, and




## 1/3 PITCH, LENGTH, CUTS

they are good, but some parts we do not fully understand. I see no way to answer only by a general review, so here I give briefly what I have quite fully explained before in our Journal. Now, let us look over our little cut of 1-3 pitch. Note instead of measuring across the entire rise and run and getting the full length of the rafter, I have placed my square on 8", 12" seven times, which is the run of the little roof we have to cut, which give length and cuts without ever knowing or caring what the exact length is in feet and inches.

Now, the next operation is if we had an octagon rafter to cut for that building as the run of an octagon is 13, we

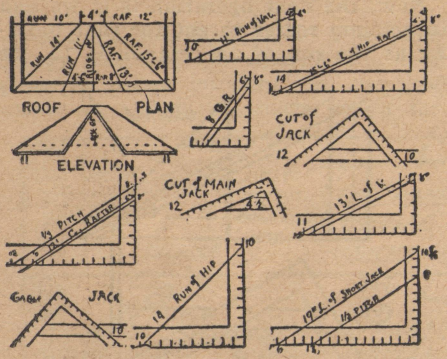



## UNEVEN PITCH ROOF

use 13 instead of 12, and practically 17 for an ordinary hip. For jacks place the square on one-third pitch and scratch a mark across the rafter for a guide line. If we want our jacks 16" apart, shove our square up to 16, if 18" apart, up to 18 and so on to the distance desired, that gives length of first rafter. It matters not what the width apart you want them that will always give it. Now, your side cuts, are length and tangent cut on length; it matters not if they are common jacks or uncommon hips. Though you will see here I have it illustrated as run instead of tangent, as I thought it might be easier understood. Many carpenters know what the run is, but do not fully understand just what the tangent is. Now, the run is practically as you know, right under the rafter, and if the rafters run north and

south, the tangent is exactly the same distance, though it is a sideways measurement running east and west. As most roofs are the same, some say, why use tangent at all, but on uneven pitches if we use the run we have to use the run on the opposite side of the hip rafter.

Now, as the backing of the hip is practically never done it is not necessary



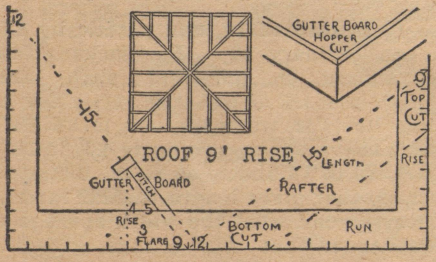

1/3 ROOF. 2/3 GABLE

to take up space here telling about it, though the two methods illustrated explain how it is done.

This fully explains an ordinary 1-3 pitch roof, all roofs and all pitches are handled just as easy.

The next little illustration shows a 1-3 pitch roof with a 2-3 gable which brings in the uneven pitch proposition.

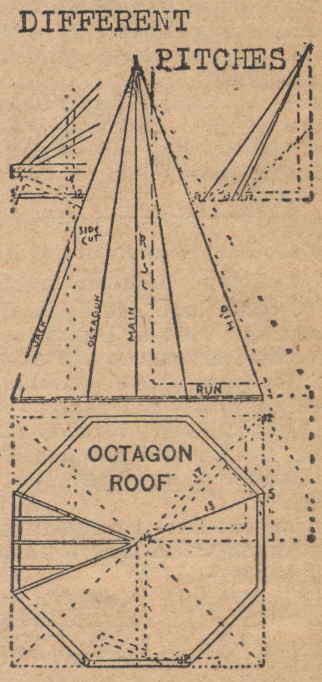
Roof of 9′ rise shows plainly how the gutter board corresponds and how that is really the same as hopper cuts, that




has been fully explained with dozens of other cuts to illustrate it step by step, but we have neither time nor space to repeat it now.

Octagon roof showing different pitches and how they are handled all in the one illustration, length cuts and all uneven pitch roof, even to the extreme that the hip rafter does not come to the corner of the plate, I have tried to make plain even to the side cut and the hip. Those interested can study these out, those that are not would not even though we took up space with printed matter.

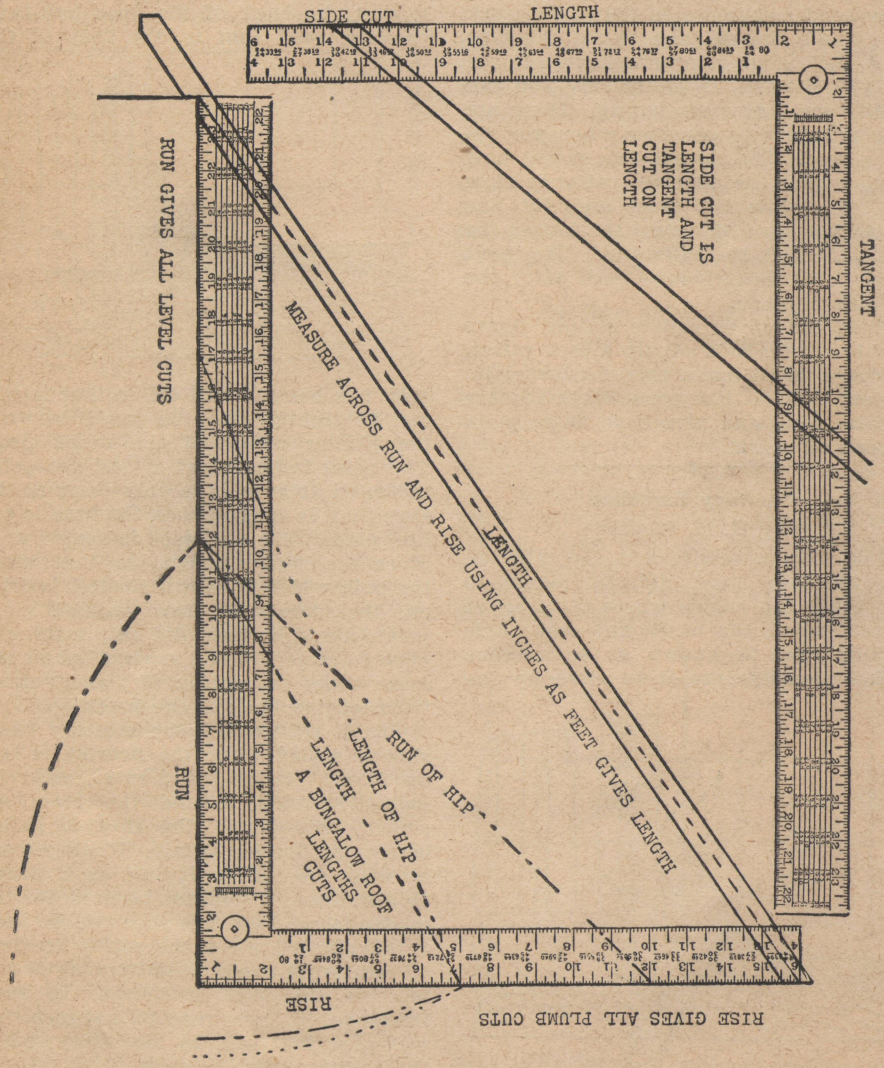
Now, I suppose some will still ask, can't you make it plainer? I don't think so, but I will try. So look at the cuts of the real squares which are masters of the situation. The other day a brother wrote me, saying I can get the length of rafters all right, but I do not know where to apply the length on the rafter. At first it might seem strange that a man could be so smart and yet know so little, and yet we see it every day on the job? Look at the bottom square and




the rafter running across it, we get the length by measuring across the rise and run and apply it on the rafter from the notch at the plate to the top of the rafter where the rise is figured. Note the top point of the rafter is just as much above the real rise as the measuring up at the heel, if you don't fully understand that point study it until you do, or do what hundreds of other good carpenters have done, cut your front porch rafters too long when they are to come up under the window sills of the second story windows. You will note the accurate line is a dotted line run-

ning through the center of the rafter. Some use it entirely in laying off rafters, though I generally square up at the heel and use the top edge of my rafter.

Remember, in getting the entire length of the rafter direct from the square we use inches on the square, and




feet as actual measurements on the rafter. While this shows a rather big 1-3 pitch roof, all roofs, all sizes, all pitches are handled just the same way.

Now, let us look over towards the corner of the square and think of an ordinary little bungalow roof, rising 7" to the foot or the entire run only 12' and rise 7', that being the rise and run measure across it gives us the length, as the dashy dotted line shows. Supposing we had a hip rafter to cut for the building, measure across the diagonal of the run and it gives us the run of the hip, as the dash and dot line shows. Note the run of the hip is practically 5' more than the run of the common rafter, now finding the run of the hip to be 17, measure from that to the rise, we have length of hip rafter, as dotted line shows.

I would like to have the good mechanics as well as the boys just learning to cut roofs to look at the circle lines at

the right of the square, and ask the old timers if they have not often worked on a good two-story house with a room or two in the rear, perhaps summer kitchen, one story with a hip roof.

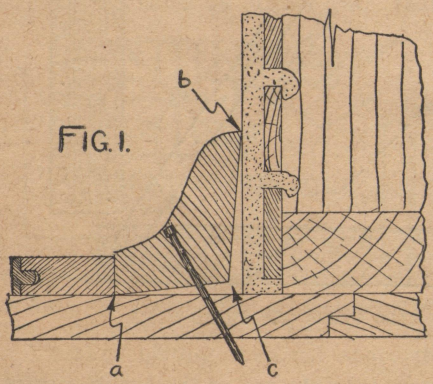
Many times on just such a job as this some member of the family suggests the roof be made a good deal flatter, possibly the main rafter a foot shorter, some good mechanics in doing the work have made the mistake to cut the hips off a foot shorter, others have cut the hip 17" shorter. In either case you can readily see they were wrong. There are several things to consider when you recut a roof. The dotted line shows how much longer the common rafter is than the run, while the dash and dot line shows the hip. Of course the bigger the circle the less the difference. We don't always see these things until after the mistake is made.

Now, the upper square simply shows how to get the side cut for a jack rafter. I hope I have made this matter plain. If not, I would like some other brother to take it up and give it to us so plain we can all see it.

### Sanitary Baseshoe

(By H. H. Siegele.)

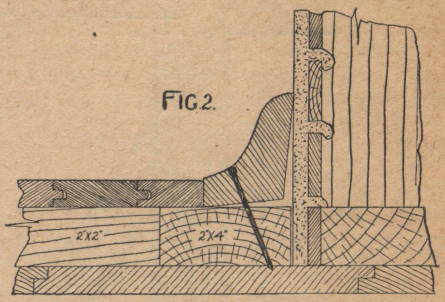
Ask any housewife and she will tell you that the most difficult places to sweep are the angles where the floor of a room meets the baseboard—the angle having what is known as a baseshoe nailed securely into it to close up the




joint between the base and the floor. The baseshoe often is simply a ⅞-inch quarter-round, but as a rule it is a ⅝" x 1" strip with one corner rounded. Whichever is used, instead of eliminating the angle, brings about a condition so that where there was only one angle before, we find, that after the shoe has been put into place, two angles appear.

This objectionable feature, relative to finishing the angles of a room next to the floor, has been remedied by the use of what is known as a sanitary baseshoe, a drawing of which is given in Fig. 1.

It will be noticed, by referring to Fig. 1, that the back of the shoe has been "backed out," that is, the back of the




shoe has been planed off so that it will not fit tightly into the angle between the plaster wall and the rough floor. The point indicated at a, and the point indicated at b, are the only parts of the shoe that fit snugly when the base is put into place. The air-space indicated at c, gives the shoe freedom, so that when the nail, which is shown shaded, is driven, the shoe will draw up tightly at points a and b; thus, not only making it easy to sweep in the angles, but at the same time, preventing dirt and vermin from lodging back of the baseshoe.

Fig. 2 shows how the sanitary baseshoe is nailed when the flooring is laid on 2" x 2" strips. A 2" x 4" must be nailed securely around the room, as shown, into which the shoe is nailed before the flooring is laid. While we are showing the strips laying on a rough shiplap floor, it will not be hard for the reader to see how this shoe can be used to advantage, when the strips are laid on reinforced concrete slabs, such as are used in fire-proof buildings. In such buildings, it can readily be seen, no wall-plugging will be necessary when the sanitary shoe is used.

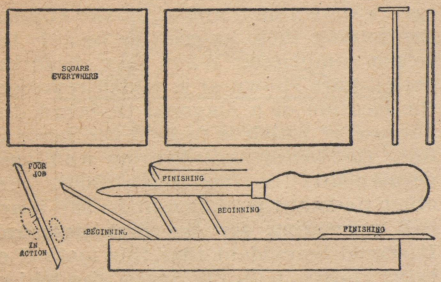
### How To Sharpen A Scraper

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I know there has been a demand for some time for an article giving information about the use of the scraper. I did not give it much consideration for

the reason I knew there were others who could handle that subject better than I, but as they did not take it upon themselves to do so, I am practically compelled to submit the following.

A little square hand scraper is nothing more or less than a piece of a saw blade. I know of no better way to sharpen it than use it much like a saw, put it in the saw clamp or any good vise and file




square across it as illustrated to a perfect true edge, then holding it up perfectly square, rub it on your oil stone until it is absolutely sharp, then with your steel (nail set or gouge), turn all the edges, which might be the entire 8, one way, then the other, and we only make four cutting edges.

The scraper, held in a frame of wood or metal, is generally filed or ground with a bevel as illustrated and the position is about like the one showing dotted line, set screws similar to the ones that hold them in place. Make the edge perfectly true, as shown at the bottom, after which rub true on oil stone as shown at the left, avoid any rounding, rocking motion, then as you see at the other edge, take every bit of the wire edge off, don't try to turn the edge until you have it as sharp as your razor, then with your steel turn it with one good strong stroke, if possible just right, but it is not likely you can turn it just right with one movement, so it is generally better to give it at least two or three good firm, accurate applications.

Get it even better than I am able to illustrate, as you can see at the bottom, then to take any feather edge off just run the point of your steel along the back of the edge, which produces much the same effect as taking the feather edge off the back of your plane, bit or chisel on your oil stone.

Look at the top edge of the one that is in position ready for action, don't make yours like that one, though they are often like that after being rubbed on the oil stone with a rocking, rounding motion and then, turned and turned and turned until the edge is turned clear over to where you can not get it. You think it is not sharp, but really you can not get to the edge to find out if it is or not.

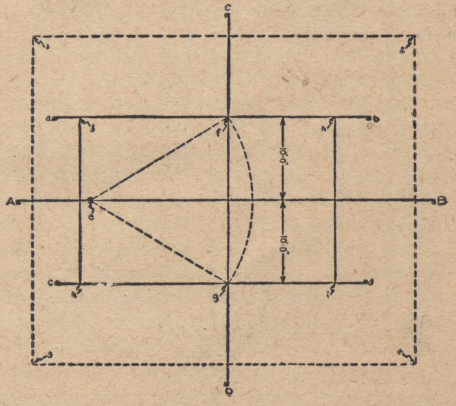
These blades sharpened with a beveled edge of course, have only two cutting edges, the one in action at the bottom and the one at the top, ready to be placed in the bottom as soon as the bottom one gets dull, always sharpen both edges perfect. If it scrapes rather dull with a grity, scratchy sound, you have not done your best with your oil stone, if the next time it seems to be tuned up a bit higher you are improving, but don't be satisfied until you get clear away from the scratchy, scraping sound.

## Another Squaring Method

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Squaring for staking out a building, is the first real work that is done on the ground, speaking from the standpoint of erecting a building. There are many methods of squaring buildings in use; nevertheless, we are showing another method, and, as we believe, a better one than any we have seen used. Let us explain:

Stretch a line from a to b, on the established building line; then, in this




case it is 20 feet, stretch another line a distance equal to the width of the building, from line a-b, and parallel with it. The second line is shown between c and d, in the illustration. Half-way between these lines stretch line A-B, and at any convenient point drive a stake, as at e. Into this stake drive a nail so it will be directly under the line A-B. Hook your

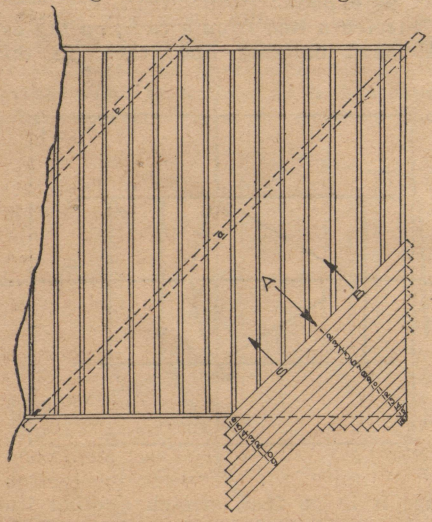
steel tape onto the nail at e, and at a convenient point on line a-b, establish point f. Establish point g, by making g-e equal to f-e. Then stretch line C-D in such manner that it will cross f and g, which will bring line C-D perpendicular to line A-B. Now establish the corner of the building, which is indicated at point h—establish point i, by making i-g equal to h-f. In the same way j and k can be established, making the distance from h to j, equal to the length of the building.

The points 1, 2, 3 and 4 show how, by means of measurements, any sized building can be staked out and squared, after A-B and C-D have been set perpendicular to each other, in the manner just explained.

### Laying Rough Flooring

(By H. H. Siegele.)

An improved method of laying rough flooring is shown by the accompany illustration. This method, no doubt, is not new to all of my readers; and yet, the writer has never seen it used, excepting where he used it himself. The purpose, as we shall explain, is to make room for two or more carpenters to work without getting into one another's way. Assuming that we are using 16-foot



boards, we will lay a board in the position shown at S-B. S-B standing for starting board, and at the same time for Sam and Boss. The starting board, which is also numbered 1, in place, we will let A, the apprentice, work in the direction of the center spear, and put down board number 2, board number 3, number 4, number 5, 6, 7 and 8—at this point it will be observed, the off-fall of board number 8 is long enough to make number 9, and the off-fall of number 7 is long enough to make number 10, and 6 will make 11, and so on until we reach number 16, the last piece, which is the off-fall of number 1. While the apprentice is doing this, Sam and the Boss will work in the direction of the spears shown at S and at B, the apprentice joining them as soon as he gets the corner completed. When they reach the dotted lines shown at a, which represent the location of a diagonal tie-board, the purpose of which is to hold the joists in line, the board is taken up and used permanently in the rough floor. Another tie-board is shown at b; the board S-B answering for the first tie-board. It should be evident that this method of tying joists will eliminate the objectionable features always met with where the tie-boards are placed perpendicular to the joists.

### Handrailing

The 1886 edition of Riddell "New Elements of Handrailing" is out of print and no longer available. At the present time however, the 1872 edition is being revised and will be available about July 1st. The price is $5.00 per copy, and may be obtained from W. K. Stewart Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

### Information Wanted

The Secretary of the Free Library of Camborne, Cornwall, England, wishes to know the publisher and the price of Gould's Book on Handrailing.

### Sandpaper Block

I'm writing you about a little scheme which I think will come handy to other carpenters.

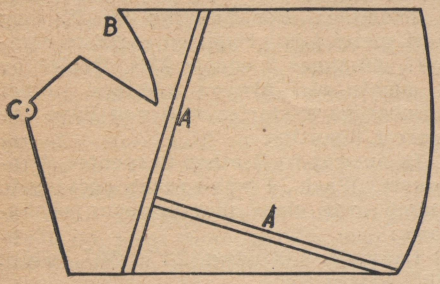
I work at bench work in a cabinet shop. I use a cork sandpaper block a great deal, but I find a piece of heavy inner tube of a 3½ in. tire pulled over a ¾ x 3¼ block makes the best sandpaper block I ever used. I pass it to you if you care to publish it in "The Carpenter."

WALTER JOHNSON,
Sumner, Ore. L. U. No. 1098.

### A Flour Bin

In the March issue of "The Carpenter" I saw a flour bin sketch sent in by

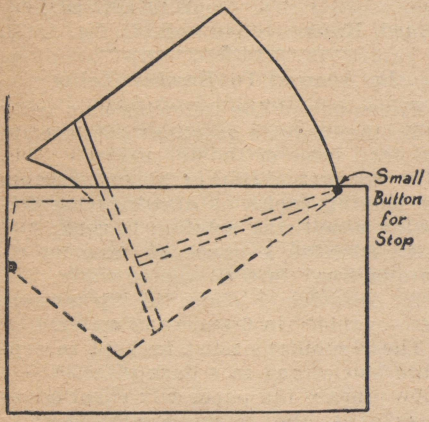
Brother Stoddard. We have a plan of a bin we use here, and think it a great success. I will send a rough sketch and




it may be of help to someone else. It is what we call a self-balancing bin. Very easily opened and closed, and will stand either way.

Showing side of bin ready for assembly.

A—Plowed out to receive back and bottom.




Showing Bin Open For Use.

B—Cut out to rock over base.

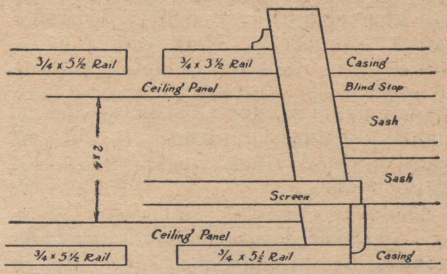
C—Half-round nailed on floor for bin to rock on, top and base circle laid off from half-round center.

IRVIE SEES,
Kirksville, Mo. L. U. No. 2057.

## An Enclosed Porch

Some time ago I was called upon to enclose a front porch with screens and glass. My client wished to get away from the trouble of changing screens and glass each season. The enclosed detail will show how I treated the problem and may be of benefit to some of the members of our organization if given publicity in our Journal.

I used regular double hung windows and attached the screen to the lower sash as the detail shows, screen and sash against the stops, which I used all




around the frame, which makes a good job, is weather-proof and fly-proof also.

THOS. T. JORDAN,
Detroit, Mich. L. U. No. 19.

## Cutting Studding

I read with interest the different methods of doing work which are printed in "The Carpenter" and I do not like to be the receiver all the time, so I will give one on cutting studding that may be of some help to the younger men at the game. By the following method one

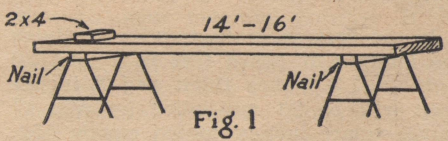



Fig. 1

may cut more studs, cut all of a length, and do it easier, doing away with squaring and measuring each stud. Take two carpenter horses, and toenail a wide plank on them, say 14—16 ft. long. Now, take a piece of 2 x 4 6′ 8″ long and fasten to plank across, near one end, if our studs are to be 9 ft., measure 9 ft. from 2 x 4 block and make a mark, fasten two pieces about 1½ ft. long on plank so that they will center on the 9 ft., mark lengthwise, keeping them a little strong of 4 in. apart.

Now, place the stud to be cut against the stop block, and between the two on

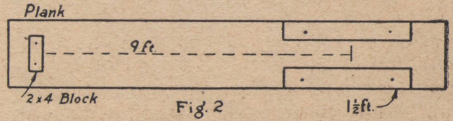



Fig. 2

the 9 ft. mark, and square across all three on 9 ft. mark. Now, check your work by measuring 9 ft. on stud, if right

saw through the three pieces on the squared line to plank, and continue until the number of studs required are cut.

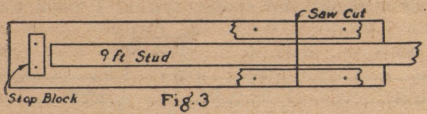


Fig. 3

By using this method all studs will be cut square, and the same length, it will take from 10 to 15 minutes to make, the principle may be used for top and bot-

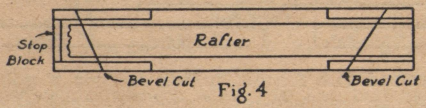


Fig. 4

tom cut of rafters, by adding two more long strips at the other end of plank, laying off on strips the top and bottom bevels.

E. W. TOWNE,
E. Kingston, N. H.

### A Correction

In an article by L. Perth, L. U. No. 10, appearing in the March issue of "The Carpenter" there occurs an error that might confuse the reader unless corrected.

In the first example, to-wit: It states the number of board feet in a joist 20 feet long, 3 inches thick and 8 inches deep will be 23 multiplied by 3″ x 8″ or 24 square inches, which equals 552, etc.

As the joist is 20 feet long it obviously follows that 20 x 24 equals 480 divided by 12, equals 40 feet, B. M., the correct solution and no doubt the one intended. Brother Perth's article is good and will repay the student who memorizes and uses it in his daily vocation.

My method of calculating amount of board feet in timbers 3″ thick is to multiply one-half of width by one-half of length, the result will be the correct answer. Take Brother Perth's example, joist 3″ x 8″ x 20′, one-half of 8 equals 4.

One-half of 20 is 10—4 x 10 equals 40 feet, B. M., this method is easy and absolutely reliable. Another good stunt that may help some Brother Chip is how to estimate the exact quantities of joists, studs, rafters, etc., placed 16″, 18″, or 20″ to centers, proceed as follows:

For 16″ to centers multiply by 3 divided by 4.

For 18″ to centers multiply by 2 divided by 3.

For 20″ to centers multiply by 3 divided by 5.

Example: For building 60 ft. long how many joists required at 16 to centers? 60 times 3 equals 180, divided by 4 equals 45. Always add one to net number as a starter and you have the correct quantity.

In answer to Brother Carpenter, Vancouver, Wash., I leave rough opening in frame over glass measurement as follows:

Example: Window 24″ x 30″, width 35″, height 72″.

Finished frame 24″ x 30″, width 28 1-8″, height 66″.

Note. The height of finished frame should be measured from dado to dado on line of parting stop.

These dimensions are for stock sash only, and should not be confused with special detail windows.

D. KENNEDY,
Girard, Kans. L. U. No. 1898.

### In Answer To Brother Zaluk

Please accept the following as a reply to Brother Zaluk's questions published in the April issue of the Journal.

In the preparation of blueprint paper for making copies of drawings the following sensitizing solution is used:

A. Dissolve 1 ounce of "amonia citrate of iron" in 6 ounces of water.

B. Dissolve 1 ounce of "potassium ferro-cyanide" in 6 ounces of water.

These solutions must be kept in separate bottles and in a dark place.

To prepare the paper mix equal quantities of A and B, and apply liberally to one side of the paper with a sponge. Let the paper remain in a horizontal position until the chemical has set on the surface, which will take but a few minutes. The paper which is now of a bright yellow color on the prepared side should be hung up to dry in the dark.

The room in which the paper is being prepared should be darkened by pulling the shades down, since the direct rays of light affect the sensitized surface. The prepared paper should be kept in a dark place so that no light can come in contact with the prepared face; otherwise its value will be greatly reduced.

Blueprint paper, however, is very seldom sensitized at the present time by users since the manufactured blueprint paper may be obtained at a price which

hardly warrants the trouble of sentitizing small quantities.

Printing: The printing is done in every respect in the same manner as for ordinary photographic prints, the tracing representing the negative. Behind the glass of the printing frame lay the tracing face next to the glass; behind the tracing the blueprint paper—prepared surface next to the tracing. Put out in the sun until sufficiently printed. The exposure will vary in sunlight from 3 to 10 minutes. After the exposure wash the print thoroughly in cold water for about ten minutes and hang up to dry.

The print, after washing, should be a deep blue color, with clear white lines. If the color is a pale blue—it means the print was not sufficiently exposed to the light and if the lines of the drawing are not perfectly clear and white—the print has been exposed too long.

Sunlight is ordinarily utilized for blueprinting at home. The modern blueprinting machines use electricity and are equipped with powerful arc-lamps of special construction. To use ordinary electric light for home printing is rather a slow process, since even the strongest incandescent lamp will not produce enough light to act rapidly on blueprint paper. However, it may be given a trial and in that instance the distance from the face of the printing frame glass to the electric bulb should be equal the diagonal of the drawing which is being printed.

L. PERTH,
Chicago, Ill. L. U. No. 10.

### Reply To Brother J. B. Ingham

Evidently J. B. Ingham, of Spokane, Wash., did not try my method of blocking out base, else he would not have condemned it so severely. I have used the "wedge-shaped piece, shingle or lath," he speaks of, and it was because these methods were so unsatisfactory that I tried the method explained on page 56 of the March Carpenter. "What surface has the head of a 16d or 20d nail?" Mr. Ingham asks, "and who wants to drive them?" That's not a hard question. There is enough surface there to hold the base in the right position, and if the plastering is "dubbed off," say almost the full width of the base, then two, or even three nails can be driven, each nail driven a little above the other. This, however, is seldom necessary. Mr. Ingham says this method will cup and split the base. If the base will cup or split by the nail method of blocking out base, it most assuredly will cup or split when a shingle, lath or wedge-shaped piece is used. And who wants to whittle around on wedge-shaped pieces, shingles or laths, only to find on nailing the base, that they are either too thick or too thin—or perhaps find that the blocking has split and dropped out from behind the base? Such results often cause carpenters to express themselves privately. "Show us the best," Mr. Ingham begs at the close of his letter. Well! We have never seen the best, and do not know what the best is. Oh, we have seen what some persons call the best, but that isn't the best. The best does not exist in reality—the best is still within the realm of idealism. I do not attempt, and never will, to give my readers the best, nevertheless, it is my purpose to tell them what I know about the various problems that I may see fit to offer. I do not write the best, I specialize in what I know.

H. H. SIEGELE.

### Replying To Brother Siegele

I am taking the liberty of answering through your columns Brother H. H. Siegele's article on "Wasteful Economy" page 55, and now in interest of the carpenters let us have an analogy of both methods and compare them that men may judge for themselves. Let us say we will make both sides of studding if they are not sized, which most of our studding is not here in the Eastern states, only one way, and that for thickness of partition. They will not hit but one mark and should we allow them as sized both ways then they are not the same size as the width of square or tongue of square, and you have to move the square ⅛ or ¼ or something to care for thickness of the studding.

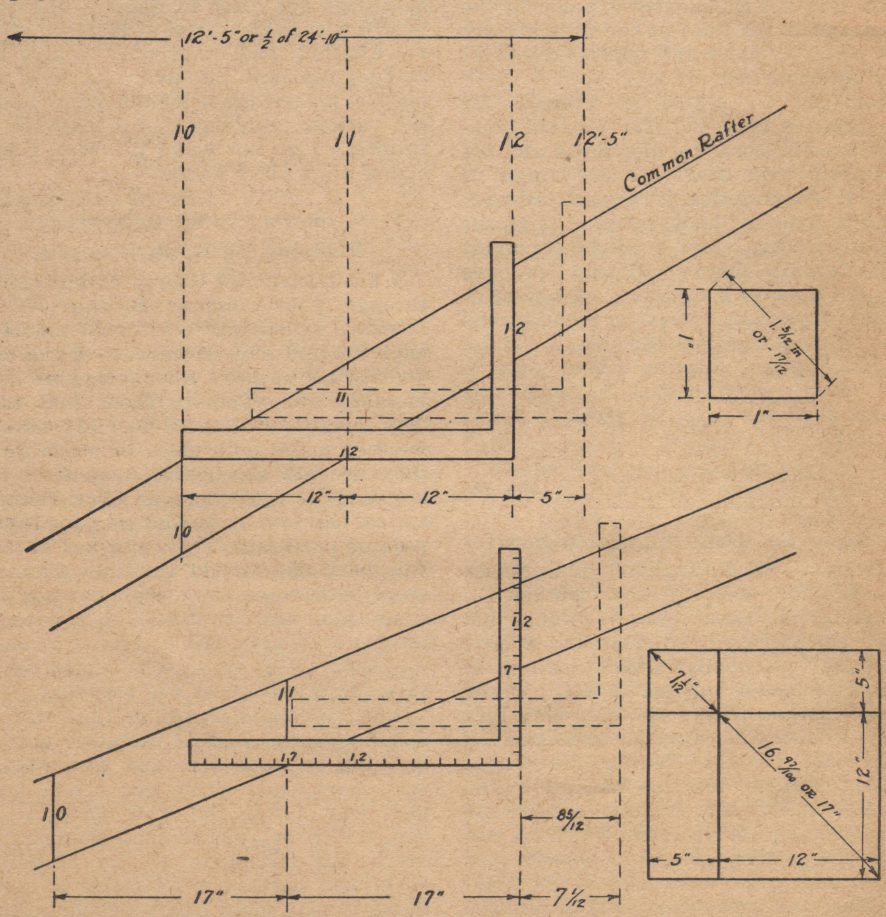
Now, we have looked at that way of marking, let us look at the other way of marking one side stud and as we make that mark, just carry our pencil back part way across the stick or partition cap, which is quicker than stopping to mark the thickness of the studding. It is not necessary to make a cross. Some twenty-eight years ago in setting up partitions and laid of both sides of studs one of my workmen got hold of a stud about 2½" thick. Of course, it had to go over the mark on one side and he

put the top over on the other side, making the stud stand about 1 in. out of plumb, and as it happened, right side of the door way. Well, I then and there adopted the method of marking on one side of the studding and have followed that rule ever since, not because it is a time saver, but because I think it a much better method. Now I have read with great interest the many good and instructive articles written by Brother Siegele and enjoyed them immensely, and I hope he will not take this with any offense.

Gardiner, Maine. H. W. SCOTT,

### In Answer To Brother Smith

In the April issue of "The Carpenter," on page 60, I saw an article from Brother H. Smith of Paterson, N. J., asking for information as to how to get the length of a hip or valley rafter where the building was 24′ 10″ wide. The brother stated that he knew how to get the length if the building was even 24 ft. and I take for granted that the brother uses the so-called step system, which to my knowledge and experience, is the most practical way to lay off a rafter. Now, in order to fully explain the matter I will begin with the common rafter. If the building is 24′ 10″, then half of the width or the run for the common rafter would be 12′ 5″, and for example we will use 7″ rise to 1′ run. Then you will apply the square 12 times using 12 on the blade and 7 on the tongue, and when you have applied the square 12 times you will then have 5″ more to get. This is done simply by holding your square in the same position as if you were going to lay out one more foot, but slide the square gently along until the figure 5 is in perfect line with the last plumb mark made on the rafter at 12′, thus giving you 12′ 5″ on the run.



The hip or valley rafter is laid out in the same manner, except by using 17 on the blade and 7 on the tongue. The reason for using 17 is that it is the nearest possible figure on the square to use, the correct figure being 16 97-100. Now, to get the correct length of the hip or valley, use 17 on the blade where before you used 12, and the same figure on the tongue, which is 7, thus applying the square 12 times, and make mark all the way across the rafter at the last application of the square, it being the correct length of the hip or valley if the building was even 24 ft., but since the building is 24′ 10″ there is 5″ to lay out on the run of the hip, as was on the common. Now, to get this correctly, it will have to be done by the use of twelfths (12ths). This can be done very easily by this simple method.

Please notice that in laying out your common rafter you used 12 on the blade and when you began to lay out your hip you used 17 in the same place that you used 12 before. Now, since the difference in 12 and 17 is 5, and in 5 in. there are 60 twelfths, and since 17 is representing 12 in this case, this extra 5 in. must be equally divided into 12 equal parts, and since there are 60 twelfths in 5 in. then for every inch that is added on the hip run you must add 5-12, thus making the gain on the hip run 5-12 greater to the inch than on the common, and since you have got 5 in. to take care of, you will add the 5 in. as you did before and then in addition to this add the other extra 5-12 to each additional inch, which would be 5 times 5 is twenty-five. Thus you must add to you 5 in. twenty-five twelfths, and since twenty-five twelfths is equal to 2 in. and 1-12, thus you will slide your square gently along as though you were going to lay out one more foot until 7 1-12 is in perfect line with the last application of the square, this being the correct length of a hip or valley. Below I will give a table which will be helpful to any brother that might not be perfectly clear on this part of roof framing.

If the building is 24′ 2″ wide, then half of the building would be 12′ 1″, and on your hip you will take care of the extra inch by adding 5-12, thus 1 5-12 inches.

If the building is 24′ 4″, then you will add to the extra 2 in. 10-12, thus 2 10-12 inches. And for 6 in. additional in width of building take care of the extra 3 in. by adding 15-12, or since 15-12 is equal to 1 in. and 3-12, thus you will take care of the extra 3 in. by adding 4 in. and 3-12, and for 10 in. additional in the width of the building, you will take care of the extra 5 in. by adding to each inch 5-12, and since 5 times 5 are 25 and 25-12 is equal to 2 in. and 1-12, thus you will say 7 in. and 1-12, which is the correct length for a hip for a building 24′ 10″ wide. There is one more thing I would like to mention that might make things more clear to the brother who desires to have his hip or valley fit perfectly. We will take for example the above hip, now since we have all acknowledged that 17 is not right, and that 16 97-100 is right, you will notice that on this hip that you have just laid off, is 3 times 12, which is 36-100 too long. Of course, this does not make any material difference and cannot possibly be detected by the eye, but in order to stop the critic before he has time to strike, 36-100 is as near 1-3 of an inch as any carpenter can saw with an 8-point saw, so we will remedy our mistake in cutting the above hip by taking off 1-3 of an inch, which is 4-12.

This need never be done on any ordinary building, in fact the only time I ever did it myself was on a building that was 84 ft. wide, and after I got my hip laid off I was aware of the fact that I had applied 3-100 42 times that I should not have done, so I just corrected my mistake by saying 3 times 42 is 126, thus I measured back from the last mark made, 126-100 or 1¼ in., therefore having it as near correct as is possible to get it. There are many other complicated cuts that I have made a special study of that I will be glad to answer if any one will write me.

E. T. DALTON,
Clearwater, Fla. L. U. No. 1275.

* * *

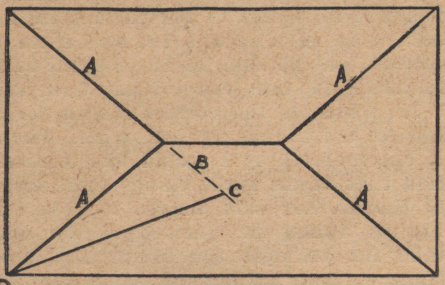
Answering inquiry of H. Smith, Paterson, N. J.

The cut for any hip rafter is 17″ on blade and whatever rise per foot run on tongue. Or run per foot span for hip and valley.

6″ rise x 1.50.
7″ rise x 1.53.
8″ rise x 1.56.
9″ rise x 1.60.
10″ rise x 1.64.
12″ rise x 1.73.
15″ rise x 1.88.
18″ rise x 2.07.

As per question, building is 24′ 10″ wide, the run of common rafter would be 12′ 5″.

If roof has pitch of 8″ per foot run the length of common rafter is 12′ 5″




equals 149″ x 1.20 equals 178.8″ or 14′.9 equals 14′ 11″.

The hip would be 149″ x 1.56 equals 232.44″ or 19′.37 or 19′ 5.44″

The best and only way is draw diagram of roof as cut lay of ridge and hips.

At place lay square on hip line A with blade on A and tongue as B, make dot

Plumb Cut.
Dotted Line Length Rafter Foot As Wanted.

on tongue at rise of roof C, length is C to D.

Of course all lengths of rafters is considered from plate line through center with same raise at plumb cut as at plate and heel added.

W. H. MATKIN,
Chicago, Ill. L. U. No. 10.

* * *

Before answering Brother Smith's question, I often wonder if the beginner at roof framing is not bewildered by the different methods offered by some of our brother carpenters.

I myself get dizzy and puzzled by the a's and b's and c's and d's, etc., that I often wonder whether one gets the length of a rafter or is learning the alphabet.

I claim that there is no such thing as the "art of framing a roof" and furthermore, I will teach any carpenter how to frame a hip and valley roof in 15 minutes. More complicated roofs will come by experience.

The best, safest and simplest method is to step out your work, all old-timers will agree with me. Figure as little as possible.

To get the side cut for jack, mark two lines corresponding to plumb cuts, separated by distance equally the thickness of stock used. Square across edge of rafter and cut on diagonal. Very simple, no figuring and no alphabet.

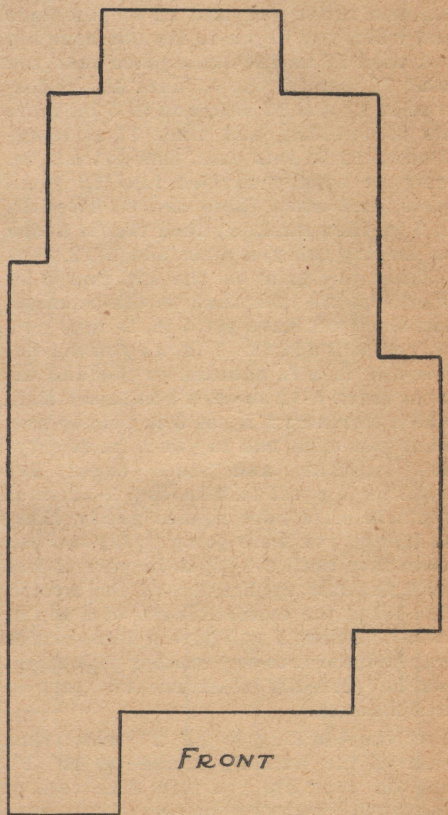
Now, to answer Brother Smith.

The run of the building is 12′ 5″. The diagonal of 12″ is 17″, which is the unit per foot run. Did it ever occur to you to find the diagonal of 5″ by making a square of 5″ and get that length on your square, and square across that? Simple enough. So are all the so-called problems of roof framing.

L. COHEN, Fin. Sec.,
Los Angels, Cal. L. U. No. 1976.

### Who Can Frame This Roof?

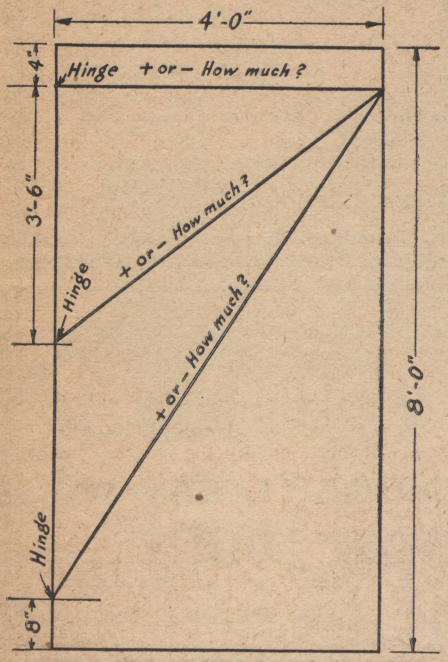
How many can frame this roof? All to be hipped, excepting the two gables




in front. This cottage was built in La Grand, Ore., about 23 years ago.

J. JONES,
Seattle, Wash. L. U. No. 131.

### A Problem In Carpentry




Garage Door—Weight 50 pounds.

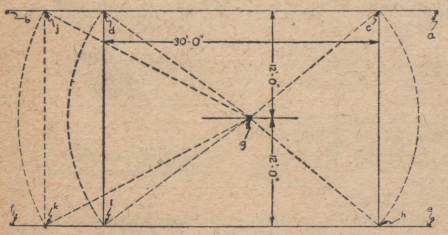
Herewith is a sketch of a door. If you think it worth while please publish it in our Journal for the boys to practice on.

J. W. MILLER,
Newcastle, Pa. L. U. No. 206.

### Advanced Squaring

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Every mechanic is familiar, or more or less so, with the old reliable 6-8-10 method of squaring. The method is accurate, if the user of it is accurate in the application of the method; which is true with all reliable methods. But the writer believes that he has discovered (for he has never seen any one else use it, nor




has he known of it before) a simpler method of squaring the staking out of a building, than the 6-8-10 method or any other method that he knows, for that matter.

Here it is:

Stretch a line from point a to point b, as shown by the accompanying illustration, on the chosen building line. Assuming our building is 24 feet by 30 feet—parallel to line a-b and 24 feet from it stretch line e-f. This done, establish the corner, which is indicated at point c. From c measure off 30 feet which will establish point d. Now, half way between lines a-b and e-f, drive a stake as shown at g. On the top of this stake drive a nail so it will be exactly 12 feet from either line, as shown by figures on the drawing. This brings us to the squaring. Hook the ring of your steel tape over the nail and with the distance between g and c, establish point h, making h-g equal to c-g. Then take the distance between g and d and establish the point indicated at i. A line stretched from c to h, and another line stretched from d to i, will complete the four side lines of the building. The location of the stake driven at point g should be about half way between the two end lines, but not necessarily so—this is shown by the points j and k, which have been extended beyond the points d and i, in order to prove this point. For it will be seen that the dotted line j-k is exactly parallel with the line d-i.

The advent of the steel tape makes this method of squaring the staking out of a building, practical. If you have no steel tape, use the 6-8-10 method—it is a measuring pole method.

### Answer To Brother of Vancouver

In regard to the measurements for cutting openings for doors and windows take size of door and add 3 in. each way, and for check-rail windows take the combined length of the glass and add 10 in. in height and to the width add 10 in. and for each window in width add 10 in., let it be as many as it may, 1 window, 10 in.; 2 windows, 20 in.; 3 windows, 30 in.; 4 windows, 40 in., and so on as long as they are to have weights with a 2¼ pocket.

Window frames should be made 4 in. wider than glass measure and 6 in. larger, taking measure from outside of lower sash. Four in. and 24 in. on the 2 ft. square makes a good bevel for the sill.

F. A. CRANDALL,
Gary, Ind. L. U. No. 1885.

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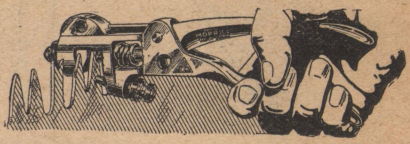

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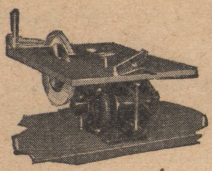

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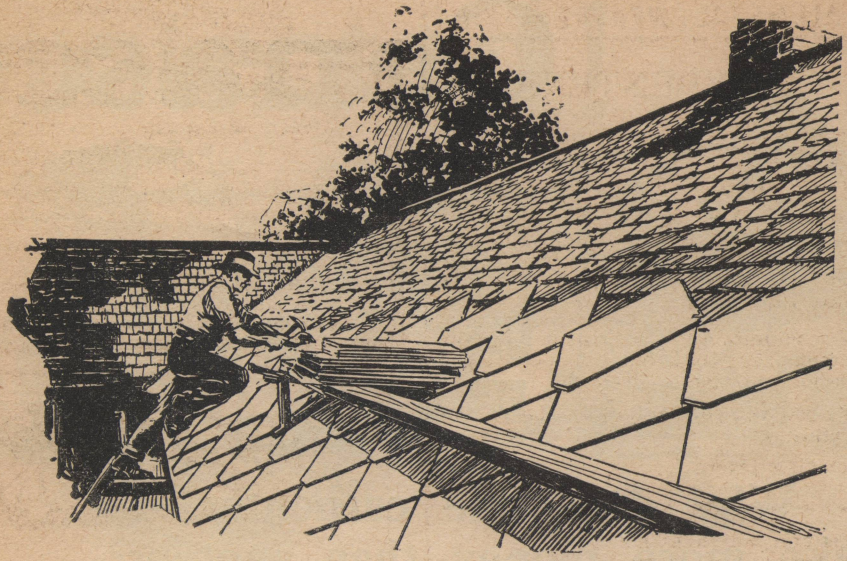

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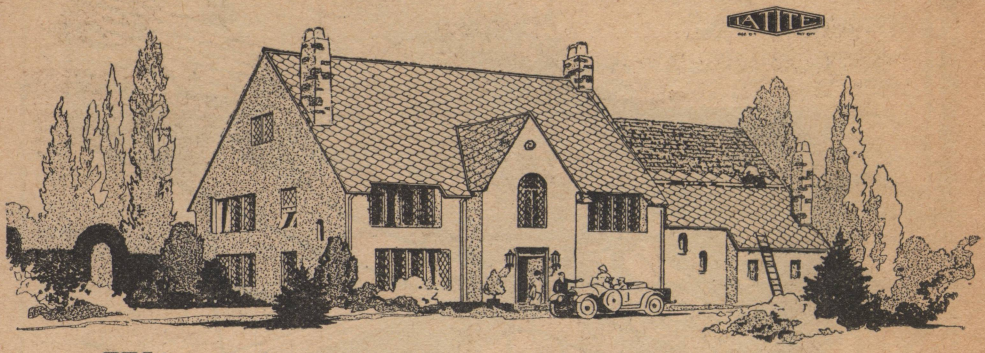

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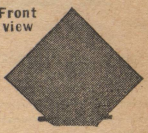


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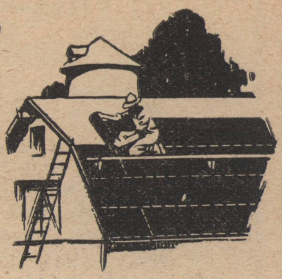

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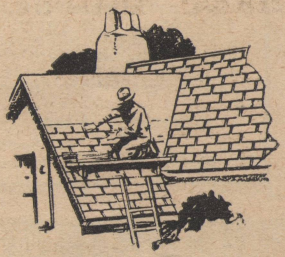

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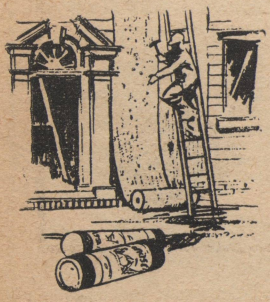


### Genasco Stucco Base

A desirable base for the application of Portland Cement and Magnesite Stucco. Windproof, waterproof, rust-proof, vermin-proof. Requires a minimum of stucco. Made of high-grade felt thoroughly saturated and coated with asphalt in which granules of calcite are imbedded to act as a "key" or "anchor" for the stucco. In rolls 36 inches wide—each roll covering 100 square feet.

**The Barber Asphalt Company, Philadelphia.**

Please send me full information regarding the products I have checked:

Genasco Latite Shingles.... ☐
Genasco Sealbac Shingles... ☐
Genasco Roll Roofing..... ☐
Genasco Stucco Base..... ☐

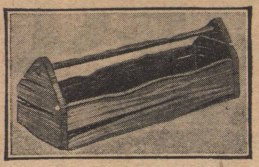
Name .....

Address .....

.....

**Genasco** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **Protective Products**

# Who ever got any place with this—



## GET INTO BUSINESS for YOURSELF

Why keep on plugging away, depending on some man for a living, when you can get out for yourself and make all the profit — real money for yourself and family? A tool box will never get you anywhere.

Frankly,—have you ever heard of anybody getting rich on day wages?

## American Universal
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

The "American Universal" offers you the opportunity of a real business of your own. You need no special training and now is the time to get into the floor surfacing game.

As a matter of fact, since you have been reading our ads in this paper, hundreds of carpenters have gotten "American Universal" floor surfacing machines and are making more money than they ever dreamed of. *Why don't you?* It won't cost you but a postal card to get all the information about it.

**American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.**
522 South St. Clair St.,
Toledo, Ohio.

## *Here is how*

*to make*
*$25.00 to $40.00*
*per Day*

**Mail this. Get FREE information**

AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.
522 St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Please send free information to—

Name .....

Street .....

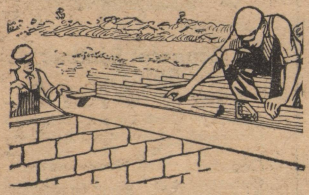
City .....

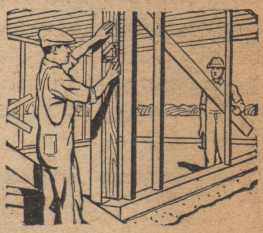
State .....

# The UBA

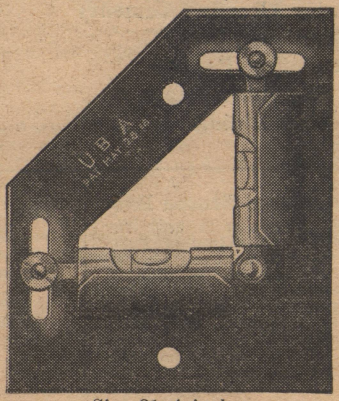
An Adjustable Combination Level And Plumb *That* Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An *Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.*

## USE IT AND PROVE IT

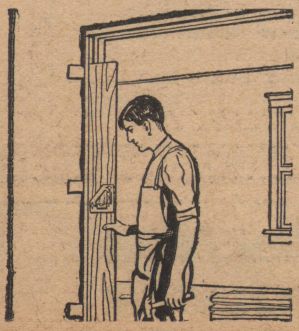




No Level Has Ever Been Made Before Combining As Many Advantages As The UBA For Heavy And Light Framing and Interior Trimming. The UBA Is Durable, Simple, Guaranteed and Rust Proof. It Is An Indispensable Utility Level And Plumb In All Branches Of Carpentry.




You Do Service To Yourself And Employer When You Put A UBA Into Action. The UBA Is Thoroughly And Rigidly Inspected To Maintain The High Standard Of Quality The Mechanic Insists On. Finished With Clear Or Green Double Marked Bulbs.



Size 3¼x4 inches.

## Price $1.25

Order Through Your Local Dealer Or Send Us Post Money Order And We Will Mail Direct To You. Mention Name Of Dealer. With Personal Checks Add 10c.

**UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.**
**4649 So. Ashland Ave.,**
**Chicago, Ill.**

In Canada
Have Your Dealer Order From
**THE WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Ltd.**
(Wholesale Only)
Walkerville, Ontario, Canada.

# Get Into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field is Fresh

A CHANCE to have a business of your own and still retain your present position. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this Paying Business and how you can make good by following our method in working up your business. Free Trial. Part down—balance easy payments, which machine will earn for you. $40 to $50 a day easily earned with the AUTOMATIC—the result of 16 years mfg. experience. Will save the wages of 5 men and do work that will stand inspection against the light. SKF ball bearings, carefully protected from dust—Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator—Force Feed Lubrication—Edge Roller Border Work Eliminated—Steel, not cast iron, construction—all dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle—all working parts inclosed—2HP Alternating Motor on 12-inch machine. **Write Us Today.**

## THE AUTOMATIC

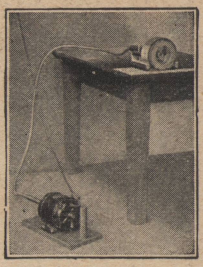
**Established 1908**

A thoroly proven standard floor surfacer. Now in use by thousands of successful contractors the world over. Now can be bought on the

**YEAR TO PAY PLAN**

**Send in coupon today and we will start you in a paying business.**

**LITTLE AUTOMATIC SURFACING MACHINE**



The **LITTLE AUTOMATIC** is just the machine you need if you have any wood surfaces requiring an improved finish. Whether as a refinisher, to get away from the tedious and uncertain process required in using liquid varnish-removers, etc., on desks, counters, tables, interior woodwork, etc., or to dress new work—show windows, sills, stairs, smoothing wood mosaic, along baseboards, around radiators, in closets, etc., this mechanically-direct and machine-perfect method will give you the rapid and satisfactory results you ought to have.

As shown, the machine is small and compact and made of aluminum—is easily handled.

On perpendicular work, such as door and window frames, curved seat backs, etc., the surfacing roller may be quickly unmounted from the machine.

A coarse sandpaper or garnet cloth is used first on old work to take off varnish, paint, etc., and by finishing with fine, with the grain, the surface is made smooth and attractive, like new, bringing out the natural color of the wood. Canvas may be used to impart a polish.

**A YEAR TO PAY**

WAYVELL, CHAPPELL & CO.,
38 No. Jackson St., Waukegan, Ill.

I am interested in items checked. Send full information and details regarding the "Year to Pay" plan.

Name .....

Town .....

Street ..... State.....

Automatic Floor Machine ☐ Little Automatic ☐

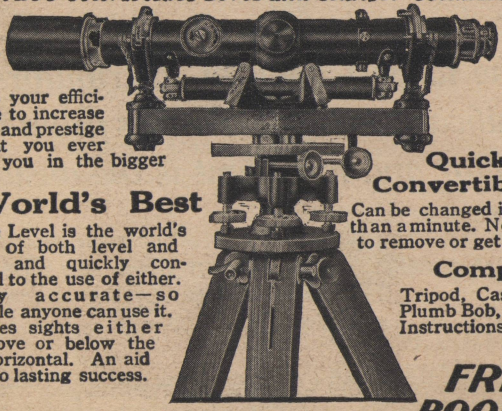
# Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

**$5.00 BRINGS IT**

**OWN YOUR OWN-MAKE MORE MONEY**

**Aloe Convertible Level and Transit-Combined**

**FREE TRIAL**



**Makes Money**

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

**It's The World's Best**

The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.

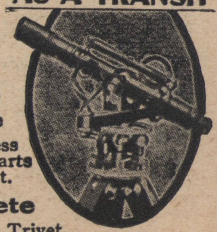
**Quickly Convertible**

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

**Complete**

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included.

**AS A TRANSIT**



**FREE BOOKLET**

## You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience neccessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

**Free Trial—Easy Terms**

Just $5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

**A. S. ALOE CO.** 1824 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

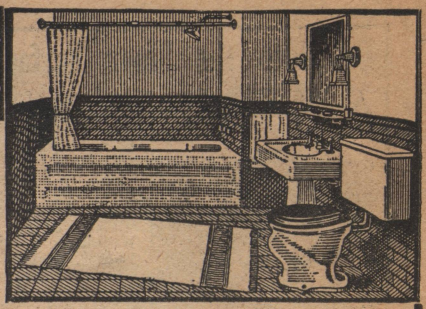
**MAIL COUPON TODAY**

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Be A Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

*Name* .....

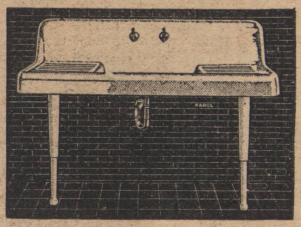
*Address* .....

## Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies at Wholesale



***Highest Grade Bath Room Outfits***

**Bathtub** recess built in apron pattern 5 feet long, 30 in. wide with **shower,** washdown closet, highest grade porcelain tank, mahogany seat. **Lavatory** 20x24 inches. Nickel-plated fixtures with solid china index knobs, nickel-plated trap and supply pipes $126.00 without shower $114.00. **Other complete outfits $55.00 and up.**



Double drain board apron sink 62 in. long. All in one piece with enameled legs, faucets and traps $54.75. Other sinks $15.00 and up.

***Save 20 to 40%***
***on all plumbing articles.***

All guaranteed plumbing and heating supplies. Get our catalog and prices before buying. Immediate shipment from our complete stock.

**B. KAROL & SONS CO.**
**800-2 So Kedzie Ave Chicago.**

## ZOURI KEY-SET STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION

***During the last 10 years, with window display advertising increasing tremendously, Zouri has built up the largest body of distributors in the field. Significant, isn't it? Zouri's profit for both the contractor and merchant is the answer.***

*Free—our big, free, illustrated book showing the newest and best styles of modern windows and store fronts, also thoroughly explaining the popular Zouri Safety Key-Set construction. Write for your copy today.*

# Zouri Drawn Metals Company

***Factory and General Offices***
**1608 East End Ave. Chicago Heights, Ill.**

## LISTED BY THE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES

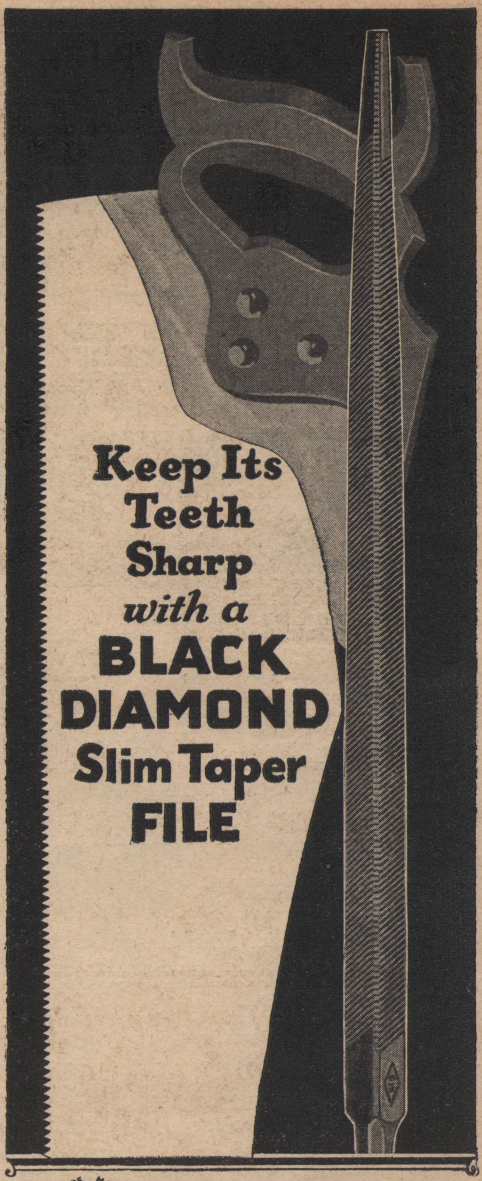
# KLEIN PLIERS

Big, sturdy pliers that defy abuse. Sturdy and well balanced—they're Kleins!

To the fellow who is particular about his tools—wants pliers made for professional service—there can be no substitute for Kleins.

Next time you're in a hardware store ask to see a pair—you'll notice the difference at once.

**Mathias KLEIN & Sons**
Established 1857 — Chicago Ill USA



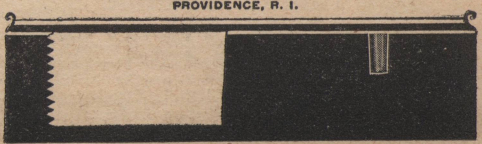
# Keep Its Teeth Sharp *with a* BLACK DIAMOND Slim Taper FILE

TRADE MARK

*"Since 1863 the Standard of Quality"*

**G. & H. BARNETT CO.**
1078 FRANKFORD AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

*Owned and Operated by*
**NICHOLSON FILE CO.**
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Genuine Imported

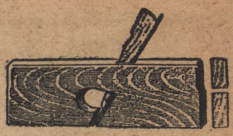
**COLUMBIA White Beech Wood PLANES**

Made from selected foreign hardwood, unexcelled for high class workmanship, perfect smooth finish and a neat, white appearance. Fitted with only highest grade steel knives, they last a lifetime.

**Imported CARPENTER BENCHES, FRAME SAWS, PLASTERERS' TOOLS**

Dealers in all larger cities sell our planes; if not obtainable, write for illustrated catalog to:

**COLUMBIA WOOD TOOL MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.**
157-159 East 128th St., New York City



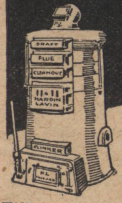
**K&E STEEL TAPE**

**Accurate Measuring Simplified—**

A great handicap overcome! No second person needed to hold the end of your tape while measuring. The K&E "Endfastener" added to our "Home" Steel Tape is a great convenience and time-saver. Ask for it at your Hardware Store.

**KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.**
New York, HOBOKEN, N. J.
Chicago, St. Louis,
San Francisco,
Montreal.

**BUY DIRECT**
**SAVE HALF**
GRADE A QUALITY GOODS at WHOLESALE



SEND for FREE BOOK

Any handy man can install his own plumbing and heating by our **new, easy method.** Free installing plans show you how. You save waste and high labor cost with our cut-to-fit system. Fifty years of economy service to home owners, farmers, builders and mechanics. Million dollar plants behind our guarantee. FREE BOOK shows everything in plumbing and heating fixtures and supplies. Write today for copy.

**HARDIN-LAVIN COMPANY**
144-54 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1876

**MAKE EXTRA MONEY with an IMPROVED SCHLUETER**
**Rapid Electric, Ball Bearing, Floor Surfacing Machine**

Carpenters everywhere are getting into the floor surfacing business with this handy, easily operated, rapid, automatic machine which costs but little and does the work of six men. Requires no previous experience to operate and does its work faster and better than any machine on the market. Surfaces close up to the baseboard without use of edge roller. **A Five Year Guarantee** which has proven satisfactory to 20,000 users covers each machine. Write for prices and 5 day free trial offer.

5 DAY TRIAL

**Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Co., Inc.**
230 West Illinois St. Chicago, Illinois.

**"THE RUSTLESS" RULE**
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MADE OF SPRING ALUMINUM

A Supreme Test of Material and Workmanship

Here is THE rule every Carpenter and Builder should have. It won't rust, weighs little, has brass joints, costs less than a steel rule, yet is just as durable, has large double lined black figures and accurate graduation, together with permanent legibility.

Made in lengths 2 to 6 ft. end section graduated in 32nds. If your dealer can not supply you send to us for printed matter and prices.

**THE RUSTLESS RULE CO., INC.**
7 Lafayette Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

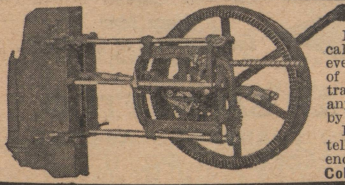
**STOP LOOK LISTEN!**

You owe it to yourself, your Business and your Bank deposits to write for our **FREE BOOKLET** "How to select, test and Care for **CONVERTIBLE LEVELS**"

This small advertisement offers you a regular fully equipped Convertible Level for a 10 days **FREE TRIAL** at a remarkable **LOW PRICE.** Payable **CASH or TERMS.**

Write at once for free Booklet and Circular E.

672 River St. **Geier & Bluhm, Inc.** Troy, N. Y.



**Boost Your Pay**

Make $50 to $100 weekly acting as our Owner-Agent in your locality for the Champion Mortiser. Experienced Carpenters wanted everywhere to demonstrate and sell this wonderful machine. One of the biggest money-makers ever offered the Carpenter-Building trades. Cuts a perfect mortise of any size, length and depth in any kind of wood,—and does it quicker, better and easier than by any other method.

Don't break your back and hammer your fingers any longer. Let us tell you of an easier way to make money. Your carpenter experience will help you. Write today for our exclusive agents proposition.

**Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 306 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.**

**Taintor Positive Saw Sets**

have Set the Standard and Set the Saws for over a Quarter Century. Are they setting *Your* saws?

If not, talk it over with your Hardware Dealer.

**TWO STYLES, REGULAR No. 7, and No. 7½ WITH DOUBLE PLUNGER**

Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

**Taintor Mfg. Co.**

95 Reade St. New York City.

## 454 Pages of Tools and Tool Information

The tools shown in this catalog are the best tools made by the largest and most reliable manufacturers of

**HIGH GRADE TOOLS**

These tools are guaranteed to us and we guarantee them to you.

**Write for your free copy today.**

WARNER HARDWARE COMPANY

17 So. 6th St. Minneapolis, Minn.

## We Want Carpenters

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

We have a few positions open for men of energy and enterprise who are looking for a chance to better themselves and earn more money.

Hundreds of other carpenters, just like yourself, are earning real profits selling and installing Federal Metal Weather Strips. They are easy to sell and easy to install and so popular that one installation invariably leads to another.

Write Us Today for Further Information.

**Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.**

4540 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Illinois

## TACK YOUR SCREENS

WITH A **Crofoot** SCREEN TACKER

No screen department is complete without a Crofoot Screen Tacker. Soon pays for itself in time and labor saved. Fast as you whack it the Crofoot will Tack it. Drives 77 staples with one loading. Reloaded in 3 seconds. Equipped with removable hardened steel claws. **Draw with a claw and tack with a whack.**

*Absolutely guaranteed. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied.*

**5 Day Trial** Use Outfit 5 days and if not entirely satisfactory, return and we will refund your money. **Order Today**

**SPECIAL OFFER**— Crofoot Screen Tacker and 10,000 staples. **$9.75**

*Sent Postpaid When Check Accompanies Order*

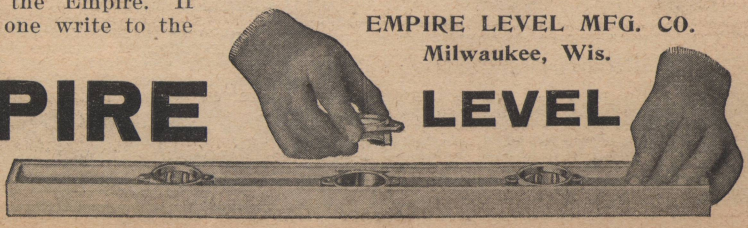
**J. B. CROFOOT CO.** P. O. Box 783 Sole Manufacturers **CHICAGO**

## The Finest Level You Ever Put Your Hands On

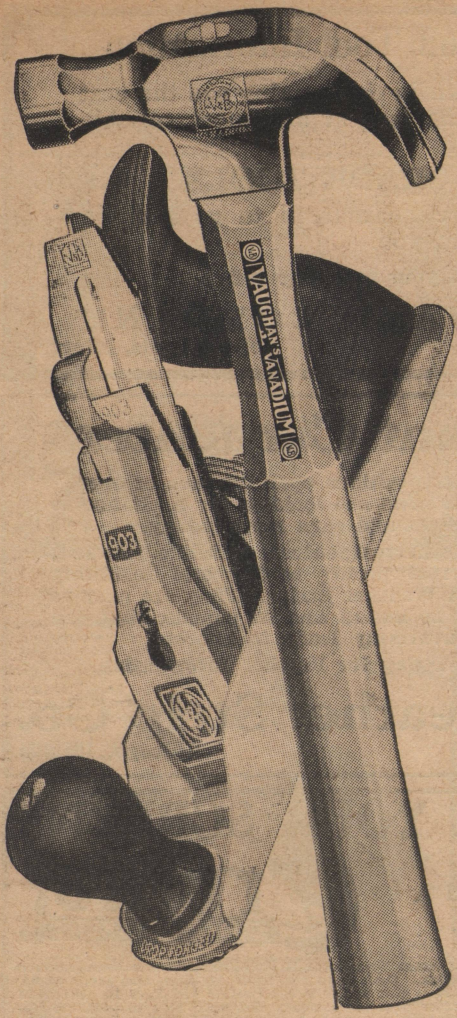
That is what any mechanic who has used an Empire Level will tell you. It is absolutely dependable and accurate. In addition the cases are interchangeable making it possible to quickly and easily repair Broken Glasses. Ask your dealer to show you the Empire. If he hasn't got one write to the factory.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

**EMPIRE LEVEL**



No. 1 E. Six Glass Level with interchangeable vials.




The V and B Trademark means tools of excellence.

Wherever **the best** is appreciated, you will find V and B Vanadium Hammers and Unbreakable Planes. Made from V and B formula Vanadium steel and handled with the finest hickory, these hammers offer the maximum in hammer perfection.

V and B Planes are drop forged, furnished with Vanadium steel blades that can be sharpened all the way to the slot.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you V and B's.

**VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

*Makers of Fine Tools*

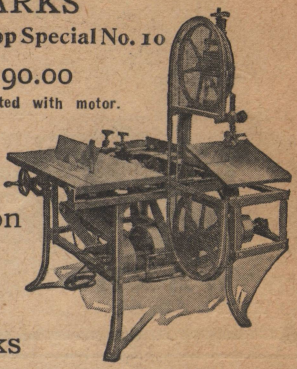
2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

# PARKS

**Cabinet Shop Special No. 10**

**$290.00**

as illustrated with motor.



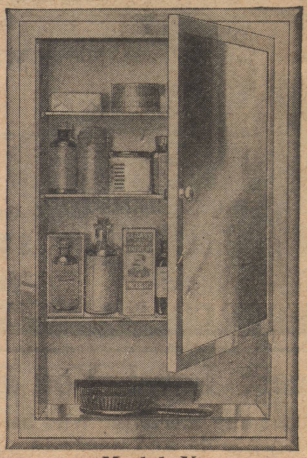
Make money on the side with this Parks

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special No. 10 in your basement. Plug into a light socket. Then turn out all kinds of special work to order—toys, furniture, cedar chests, radio cabinets, screens, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks, with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290.00. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander. Send for special circular No. 10.

**THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY**
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 200 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Can.

**PARKS**
**WOODWORKING MACHINES**

# WITH APOLOGIES TO HENRY FORD



**Model X**

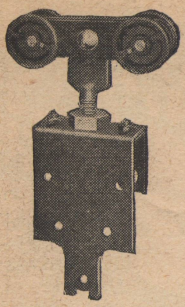
ACME BATH ROOM CABINETS

**Quantity production,** attained by us in the bathroom cabinet industry just as it was reached by Ford in the automotive industry, enables us to produce this model at a cost that has created a sensation in the building field.

Some of its features are: Heavy-gauge steel used throughout, corners electrically butt welded, body electrically spot welded every three inches, mirror of high-grade plate, adjustable shelves, white enamel permanently baked on.

*Send for Catalog A-3 showing 7 more models*

**MORTON MANUFACTURING CO.**
**5137 Lake Street, Chicago**



# A Hanger like this

## *assures garage door satisfaction*

THE reason sliding garage doors equipped with Coburn Hardware always give thorough satisfaction is due to the construction of the Coburn Hardware.

Take the Coburn Hanger for example. The Wheels are of cast iron, machine turned and true to size. They run on cold-rolled steel bearings. Bushings, Stud and Rollers are of case-hardened, cold-rolled steel. The Pendant is drop-forged steel.

Now take the Coburn Track. It is of the round trough type. This was invented by Coburn and is the strongest and most rigid type of track known today. The round-troughs center the trolley wheels, lessen friction and eliminate door wobble.

## *Coburn Brackets*

THE Coburn Bracket which is used to fasten the Track to the wall is the only cast iron Bracket made. It is twice as strong and rigid as the usual wrought iron brackets.

*Only* Coburn Sliding Door Hardware has *all* these features—features which are assurance that the sliding doors you equip with Coburn Hardware will give lasting satisfaction.

Coburn Garage Door Hardware is packaged in complete sets (including track) with full directions and diagrams for installing.

**Every small contractor and jobbing carpenter should have the information in Catalog No. 140. Send postal for copy of this free book NOW.**

**Coburn Trolley Track Mfg. Co.**

*Main Office and Works*

**Dept. A-2** **Holyoke, Mass.**

*Branches:*

**NEW YORK** **PHILADELPHIA**
**BOSTON** **CHICAGO**

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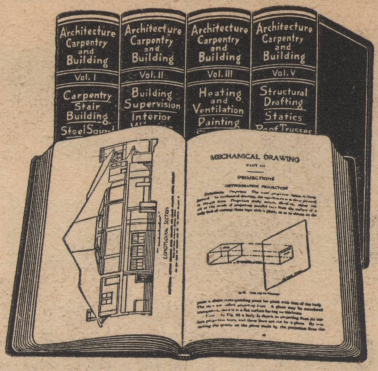


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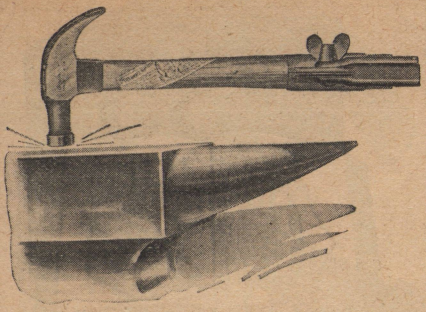

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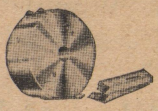

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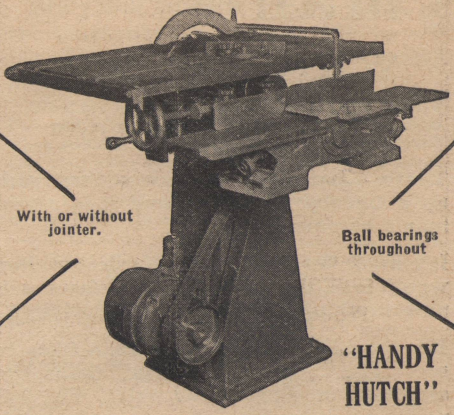


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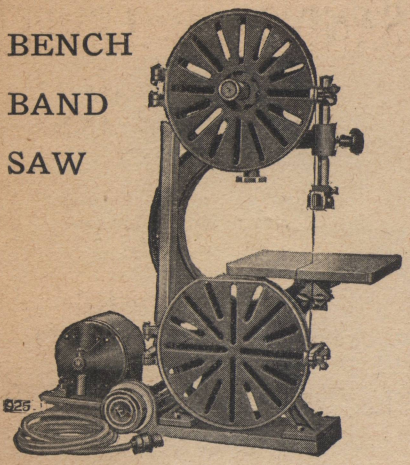


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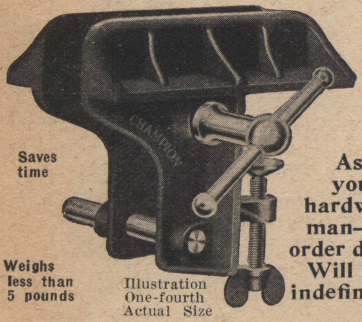


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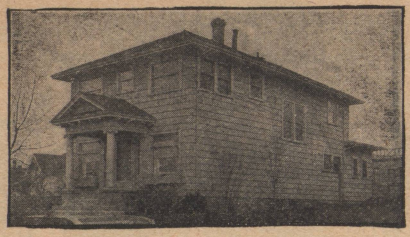

Residence of J. H. Hartog.

THIS HOUSE COST 55% MORE TO HEAT than THIS HOUSE was lined with building paper.

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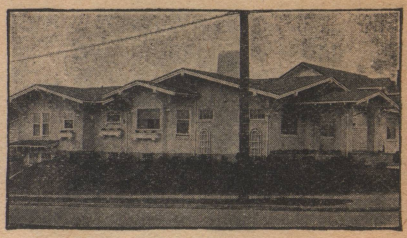
Average cost per month . 17.26



Residence of Dr. W. B. Holden.
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THIS HOUSE WAS INSULATED with Cabot's Quilt.

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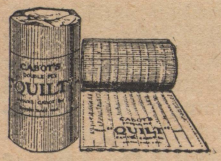


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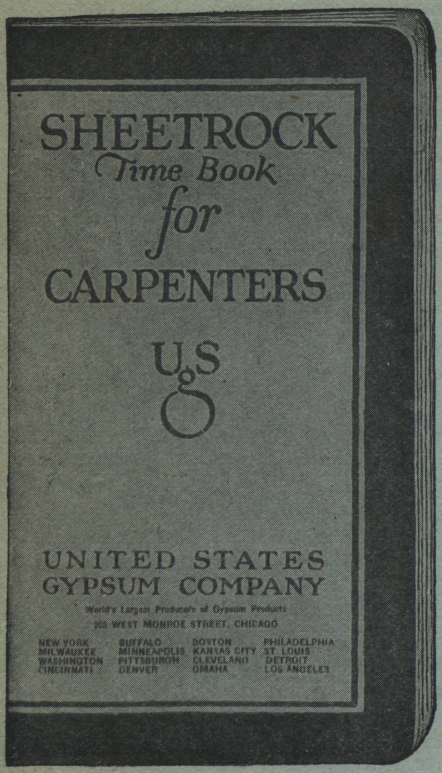


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